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## BURIED A RUMOR.

There was a rumor agitating Kansas City's packing circles last week to the effect that the Cudahy plant was to be removed from that place to St. Louis. E. A. Cudahy punctured the story when he heard of it by declaring that the Cudahys had no interests in St. Louis and no object in moving the plant there.

## INDICTED FOOD MERCHANTS.

A Philadelphia grand jury has returned indictments against 24 Philadelphia dealers for violation of the state food laws. Most of them are milk dealers and they are charged with selling milk adulterated with formaldehyde, etc. One dealer is indicted for selling cream containing boric acid. Eight dealers are indicted for selling oleomargarine as butter. These actions are brought by the district attorney independent of Commissioner Warren's prosecutions.

## TOLEDO PACKING PLANT SCHEME.

The plan to erect a packing plant at Toledo, O., is said to be promoted by a New Yorker and a Western stockraiser who has a grievance against the Chicago market because he has been unable to get what he considered right prices for his stock there. This Westerner, whose name is kept secret, is to provide the stock for the proposed Toledo abattoir, and it is presumed the promoters are expecting to sell him stock of another sort in exchange for his live meat. Final plans are not yet announced.

## ARMOUR MAKES MORE SMOKE.

The Armour Packing Company began using last week a new 265-foot chimney at its Armourdale plant, Kansas City. Four sets of new boilers of 500-horse power each were connected with the new stack, and the arrangement gives the company great added power facilities, which come in opportunely in view of the very large output now going on at the Kansas City Armour plant. The chimney is a duplicate of the one at the north side of the plant which was built two years ago. The chimneys cost \$25,000 each and are equipped with automatic stokers which cost \$30,000 each. The completion of the new chimney marks the close of the fight on smoke begun by the Armours two years ago.

## THE CRITICAL BEEF SITUATION

The trade is approaching a critical time in the native cattle situation. A careful survey of the field from a feeder's point of view discloses the fact that prime natives will be scarce. The same search over the ranges, the farms and the feed lots shows a plentiful supply of thin cattle, such as the trade has wished to show for some time. The grasser is in abundance. The Texan is in fair available quantity, and the corn-fed steer will be as scarce as the proverbial hen's teeth.

Grass cattle will make cheap, flabby, soft, unmarketable beef, and plenty of it. The native will command his price for export, and most of him will go into the export trade, leaving the medium grade and the "skates" for the general home trade. The exclusive trade will pay the price and take off the prime stuff that will be left for American consumption. Feed lots are virtually empty. Many are feeding, but not the herds which occupied the farms three years ago.

Not a third as many beefs will be fed this year as were in 1902, and the number will be a third less than last year, which was scant. Wheat is high, corn is high, cotton-

seed meal is high, hulls are high, hay is high, transportation is higher, and beefs—finished beefs—are lower than they were on the average when both finished cattle and carcass beef sold at fifty per cent more than at present. Beef is dear enough when compared with the market price and demand for beef, but not high enough when compared with the price of feeds and the cost of feeding.

Just now the public taste is running to pork and mutton or lamb. Just how long this partiality will last no one can tell. Best beefs are lucky to go at 6½¢. The same grade of cattle easily fetched 8½¢ in 1902. They have been as low as 4¾¢ during the past year. The finest bullocks of 1902 went over 9¢, and other carcass stuff fetched as high as 12½¢ wholesale. The best price now is about 8½¢.

If there is any market at all, finished steers of prime quality will bring a good price this winter, because there are fewer of them. The feeding industry has retrograded. General conditioned beef will have the run for the better trade, because there are not the cattle in sight for any other kind of meat.

## PORTLAND PACKING PLANT.

Portland, Oregon, is to have a packing plant after all. It is to be backed by local capital and managed by the former manager of the Western Packing Company of Denver, Colo. Portland business men are said to have put up the money for the enterprise, and they are reported as having great faith in its success.

The boomers of the five million dollar scheme of the National Livestock Association at one time announced that the first of their "chain of plants" would be located at Portland. That was when prospects were rosy for selling stock to the Portlanders. The latter refused to invest in these securities, however, and the location of the five million dollar Independent Packing Company's plan is still in the atmosphere. In the meanwhile J. J. Cahill, founder, former manager and stockholder of the Western Packing Co., a thriving Denver institution, induced the Portland people to go into a more moderate enterprise, and it is said they hope to carry this through successfully. It is announced that ground has been purchased for the location of the plant, and John Thomas, a Kansas City packinghouse architect, is

now on the ground preparing plans. Next spring is the time set for beginning slaughter operations. It is presumed this "settles the hash" of the livestock association's scheme.

## ENLARGED PRODUCTION FACILITIES.

Packinghouse construction has not been impeded by difficulties in other phases of the industry. The meat strike has not hindered the progress toward completion of several of the mammoth new packing plants projected by leading packers, which will enormously increase the facilities for meat production when they begin operation. The hog and cattle killing departments of the immense Hammond plant at St. Joseph are now in full operation. The new Morris plant at Kansas City, one of the largest in the country, is rapidly assuming form, though it will be some time before the wheels begin to turn. The new \$1,500,000 plant of Armour & Company at Sioux City, built to replace the plant destroyed by fire in 1902, will be ready to start up inside of a month. These are but three of the new plants, and there are a number of extensive enlargements of plants already in operation to add to the list.

## IN A PICKLE OVER SHEEPSKINS

The Treasury Department appears to have tangled itself up badly in the matter of the duty on pickled sheepskins. First it ordered that these skins be admitted free of duty. When attention was called to the fact that these pelts are partly prepared for tanning, the order was revoked and collectors were directed to levy the proper 20 per cent. tax. The chamois-skin makers of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts raised a howl, and the President stepped in and ordered the latest ruling reversed, restoring the skins to the free list. Now the justice of the duty free ruling and the President's right to order its restoration are both being severely questioned, and the Department is in hot water.

It was some years ago that Assistant Secretary Spalding overruled the board of appraisers, which had declared that pickled sheepskins were liable to 20 per cent. duty, and by his order they were put on the free list. These pelts had to undergo thirteen of the processes necessary to the tanning of leather, yet Mr. Spalding said the pickled pelts were not on the way to the vat. In spite of protests and arguments this ruling was allowed to stand until recently, when the collector at Philadelphia reopened the matter by ruling that pickled sheepskins were non-enumerated manufactured articles, and therefore subject to the 20 per cent. duty.

Importers of these skins, chiefly from Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, went to the department at Washington with their protests, claiming that pickling was not a process of manufacture, but was only useful to preserve the skins during the voyage. The department was inclined to support the collector's view, but the importers made a lot of talk, claiming that politics caused the new order. The Massachusetts importers enlisted the aid of United States Senator Lodge, who is a candidate for re-election this winter at the hands of the Massachusetts legislature.

The senator, as the President's personal friend and adviser, wrote at once to Oyster Bay, and the result was the following reply from the President's secretary:

Oyster Bay, N. Y., September 7, 1904.

My dear Senator Lodge: On receipt of your letter of the 5th inst., the President at once directed the acting secretary of the treasury to suspend his order about the pickled sheepskins, and to take no action whatever under it until he could personally go over the matter with the secretary of the treasury after his return to Washington.

Faithfully yours,  
WILLIAM LOEB, JR.,  
Secretary.

### Criticism of the President.

The action of the President in interfering with the workings of the customs department, going over the head of the Secretary of the Treasury to revoke an order with which he had nothing to do, has created a good deal of comment, especially in view of the political exigencies which manifestly moved such high authorities to interest themselves in a detail of the customs service. There are those who take exception to the President's interference as illegal as well as impolitic. One of these dissenters expresses himself as follows in a letter:

"It should be remembered that the secretary of the treasury, although appointed by the President, is practically an independent officer, responsible to Congress, to which body the laws of the United States require him to report. He also possesses many quasi-judicial powers in the exercise of which he is responsible to no one. In addition he has general control over collectors of customs, and thus can order them to levy duties on imported merchandise. From any such ruling, however, the importer can appeal to the Board of Appraisers and thence to the courts. The order of the secretary to a collector is purely a judicial act. He is absolutely independent of the President, and only the courts or the secretary himself can change a ruling once made.

"The act of March 3, 1875, however, provides that the secretary of the treasury shall not reverse a ruling of his predecessors nor even one of his own, adversely to the United States, unless the attorney-general shall recommend the same, or unless the question has been settled by a decision of the courts from which the attorney-general certifies there will be no appeal taken nor writ of error applied for.

"Under this law the decision of the Treasury Department rendered August 25, establishing a duty of 20 per cent. on pickled sheepskins, became the law of the land, subject to reversal only in the manner provided by the statute as above quoted. The action of the President in arbitrarily suspending this ruling is thus a clear violation of law."

### BRITISH TARIFF REPORT.

The British tariff commission has just published the first volume of its report on its investigation. All the members of the commission admit that Great Britain's iron and steel manufacture—compared with that of other countries—has retrograded. The cause for this, the commission declares, is not a lack of British energy or of able labor, but the lower prices at which German and American manufacturers sell their products in foreign markets, they obtaining high prices in their home markets, which are closed against outside competition by high tariff duties. Thus they can dump their surplus products on British markets, which would not be possible if Great Britain were to discard its free-trade policy.

The commission deems it necessary that a protective tariff system be inaugurated containing maximum and minimum rates, the latter to be given to the products of those countries which levy low customs duties on British goods, and that, besides this, preferential rates be given to any British colony which discriminates in favor of manufactures of the United Kingdom.

### GERMANS APPEAL FOR RELIEF.

Each month of the enforcement of the ridiculous and retaliatory meat exclusion laws of the German Government makes it clearer that the imposition, intended to hurt the American meat industry, is pinching the German people instead. Cattle and meat production in the Empire has fallen far be-

low the level of consumption, and the people must go outside for their meats or starve. Thanks to agrarian agitation, restrictions of American meat importations are such that it is almost impossible to get relief in this direction.

The Government is receiving petitions weekly from all sections asking for the removal of these bars, so that American meats may come in, and even chambers of commerce and other public bodies are putting themselves on record. They seek primarily the modification of the unfair meat inspection regulations and the abolition of excessive inspection fees, which have proved the chief bar to importations, having made them almost impossible, in fact. It is expected that the Government will be compelled to yield to the increasing pressure, and relieve German meat hunger by letting in American meats.

### SIOUX CITY STOCK YARDS ELECTION.

At the annual election of officers of the Sioux City Livestock Exchange, W. M. Ward, president of the Ward Commission Company, was unanimously re-elected president. For vice-president Geo. Watt was elected to succeed Howard G. Pierce. E. P. Reilly was elected to the board of directors to succeed T. J. Mitchell, resigned. The old board of arbitration, consisting of G. A. Watt, Otis Garrison and Wallace Long, was re-elected. The old board of appeals also was re-elected. This board consists of W. C. Hudson, J. M. Collins and Harry Timmel.

### KILLING HOGS AT ST. JOSEPH.

The hog killing department of the new Hammond plant at St. Joseph was put in operation last week for the first time, and the result is noticeable in the slaughter reports from that centre. The cattle killing department has been in operation since May. This plant is said to be the most complete now in operation in the United States and has an enormous capacity.

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## AFTERMATH OF MEAT STRIKE

The packing industry at the strike centres is resuming its normal aspect. The striking workmen, having hoisted the white flag, returned to the plants and applied for their old jobs. Some of them got them. The majority did not. The packers made no agreement with their former employees, except to promise that they would give the men their old places as they needed them. This they did and are doing.

It remains to be seen what proportion of the strikers will get their old jobs and their old wages back again. If they received their just deserts every one of them would have to seek new fields of labor. The skilled packinghouse workmen, who received high wages—the aristocracy of the trade—left their places and plunged the packing centres into two months of turmoil in an endeavor to compel their employers to pay the unskilled workmen about the plants an arbitrary increase in wages. They had no personal grievances. They did their best to wreck the business which provided support for them and their families. They showed themselves no respecters of agreements or of the rights of those of their fellow men who did not wear union buttons.

Yet they are skilled workmen in the various branches of the packinghouse industry, and their services are valuable to the packers at this time. Many of them got their old jobs back for the asking. Whether the packers will discharge the great majority of their non-union help to make room for the returned prodigals remains to be seen.

Undoubtedly much of the packinghouse help of the past two months has been of an unskilled sort. But there is a percentage who have taken the places offered them in good faith, relying on the word of their employers to protect them in their new places. If these non-union newcomers prove capable they should be retained, and should be accorded protection from the persecution which the disgruntled unionists will seek to inflict on them, for the very purpose of driving them out of their jobs and making room for more returned strikers.

### Driven Away by Fear.

Hundreds of new workmen have already left the plants through fear of such intimidation or because of actual experience of it. Every one of these that can be scared away is a place gained for an unrepentant ex-striker, who asks for his old job because his leaders have told him to go back to work until they can gain strength for another strike. The manner of the ending of this strike gave the packers a favorable opportunity and ample reasons for establishing the open shop system, and those of their employees who stood by them during the strike and who are capable should be retained.

At Chicago on the first day the strikers returned to work only about 4,000 out of 20,000 strikers were taken back. This created more or less disturbance among the thousands of disappointed strikers, and there was some violence. But they had gone hungry a long time, and there was little fight left in them as long as the prospect of work was in sight. It was said that most of the skilled men would be taken back

within ten days. A gradual weeding out of the new men was the plan, and as the various departments were put in shape the old men would be taken in. The teamsters' union, which had been one of the most troublesome of the lot, had the hardest time. Many of the packers had done away with a good part of their delivery system and had no need for the teamsters. Very few of the unskilled men were taken back. Their places had been easily and satisfactorily filled, and they are out for good.

Leaders at the other centres obeyed the telegraphed orders from President Donnelly to call off the strike, and in most cases the men cheered the news and made an immediate rush for the packinghouse gates. At Kansas City only a part of them were taken back, as the Kansas City plants were in better shape than the others to operate with non-union help. At Omaha the strikers did not get immediate satisfaction, though at the Cudahy plant it was said room would be made for all the strikers. At Sioux City the plant superintendents refused to talk with the strikers' committee concerning employment, and this made the strike leader so angry that he declared the strike on again, in defiance of the orders of the national officers. He soon subsided, however, and the men were glad to take what they could get. It was the same story at the other packing centres.

The loss of 3,500 New York members, who went back to work before the strike was declared off and so broke its back, was a blow which the butchers' union will have hard work to survive. The union leaders announce a new plan of reorganization by which the obnoxious "steward" system will be abolished and the local unions will endeavor to get along with less friction between workmen and employers.

These moves are in view of the suggested open shop policy of all packers, which the union leaders fear, and which they seek to prevent. All the big plants of the country are now on a practical open shop basis, and it remains to be seen whether the packers will keep them there.

### STRIKE AND THE EXPORTS.

The Government's official figures of the exports of meats and provisions for the month of August reveal one effect of the meat strike. Meat production and stocks of provisions were devoted largely to supplying home demand, or stored for emergencies, leaving the export trade for the time being neglected. The falling off is hardly likely to have an effect on the year's export showing, however, and a heavy resumption of exports is expected this month, following the strike settlement and release of reserve stocks.

The export figures for August show a falling off in everything but lard, oleo oil, oleomargarine and in the livestock shipments, where cattle exports increased by 10,000 head and sheep by 8,500 head. Lard exports increased more than 5,000,000 lbs. for the month, oleo oil 4,000,000 lbs., and oleomargarine 200,000 lbs. Fresh beef exports fell off over 5,000,000 lbs.; salted and pickled beef,

3,000,000 lbs.; canned beef, 1,600,000 lbs.; bacon over 1,000,000 lbs., hams over 4,000,000, pork 2,000,000 and tallow over 6,000,000 lbs. The total provision export showing was a loss of \$1,400,000 for the month.

### GERMAN MEAT WORKERS' DEMANDS.

It is interesting to note for comparison, in connection with the late meat strike, the demands made by the meat cutters' helpers, sausage makers and others employed in the meat traffic in Hamburg, Germany, showing the vast difference in wages paid in that country and to the meat workers on this side. Among the Hamburgers' demands were these:

Eleven hours shall constitute the day's work, this time to include meal hours. Sunday and holiday work is regulated by law, and can, therefore, not be otherwise considered. Shop work is limited to five hours on Sundays; work in the slaughterhouse to but three hours, while occupation in casing work is suspended on Sunday.

The lowest wage demand for sausage makers is \$5.50 per week and \$6.50 for those acquainted with the local demands of sausage manufacture. Experienced helpers in this line receive a \$7.50 weekly wage. Shop salesmen receive \$6.25, \$7 and \$7.50, according to experience and ability. Workmen in casing factories receive \$7.50, \$9.25 and \$10 weekly, according to age. These wages include the allowance of \$2.50 for board outside of the employer's premises.

These Hamburg workmen expect to bring their employers to terms by the boycott rather than by strike. This is reminiscent of the experience of the 1,372 brewery workers who not so long ago chose the same tactics, with the result that many new laborers secured employment, and as many ex-employees were deprived of their earnings, without prospect of reinstatement.

### SLAUGHTER AT CENTRES.

Official abattoir statistics for the month of August from five chief centres show how nearly the big packers came to full operation of their plants, in spite of the efforts of the strikers to put them out of business. A good percentage of the decrease in consumption may be attributed to the remarkable slump in public demand for meats which has characterized the past two or three months, but which now shows signs of giving place to a healthy revival of trade. The slaughter figures follow, with comparisons:

	August, 1904.	August, 1903.
Chicago:		
Cattle .....	156,180	193,785
Hogs .....	379,302	429,430
Sheep .....	196,727	292,530
Kansas City:		
Cattle .....	80,863	102,875
Hogs .....	168,391	121,072
Sheep .....	41,764	50,104
Omaha:		
Cattle .....	38,227	53,650
Hogs .....	88,064	150,030
Sheep .....	44,381	59,057
St. Joseph:		
Cattle .....	39,223	34,483
Hogs .....	94,080	119,983
Sheep .....	45,594	29,465
Sioux City:		
Cattle .....	3,955	4,688
Hogs .....	19,283	25,220
Sheep .....	251	987



## SALT IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY

Salt is cheap. The present price war between rival concerns has made it more so than ever. But it is a vital factor in the packinghouse industry. The meat trade could not exist in its present proportions nor feel its way to the tables of the peoples of distant corners of the earth without the use of the saline incident in the manufacture and shipment of food products. Mess pork, mess beef, hams, bacon, sausages, corned and other flesh products would have to remain in the bailiwick of the slaughterhouse and fight out the battle of sanitary existence with flies and vermin as the process of decomposition works itself in and devours the surplus ahead of the capacity of the human stomach.

While the domestic consumption of salt is considerable, it is not much greater, if any, than the enormous quantity of salt which is used by the food trades of the country, strange as that may seem. There is hardly a pound of meat of any kind, butter or canned goods which goes into the human system which does not require the use of salt in keeping it before it comes into possession of the eater. The fresh carcass meats that the butcher cuts up for the housewife have for days, and generally weeks, been under the control of brine circulation, called refrigeration. The butter, which even the consumer of sweet butters uses solely, is generally refrigerated, kept in cool or cold rooms to preserve it. Saline matter forms an important task in this storage.

So the use of salt becomes a potent factor in the conservation of foods which, left to themselves, would become valueless because of decay. The food industry is the user of immense quantities of salt, and it is the profits upon this needed ingredient which attracted the salt companies into that popular diversion, the salt trust.

### In the Hide Industry.

Take the hide industry. There are about 11,000,000 hides pulled in this country. Nearly all of them have to be cured with salt. The amount of salt used in this department of the industry annually is simply enormous. Of course, some hides are sun-dried or cured with the alkaline agency of ashes. It takes about 20 lbs. of salt per fresh hide. If 10,000,000 hides are salt cured there will be required for this purpose 200,000,000 lbs. of salt. That would take 250 trains of 20 cars each—each car carrying 20 tons—to haul it.

Our meat factories cure about 3,500,000,000 lbs. of pork per year, either as a finished provision or in dry salt or sweet pickle stuff. This requires the use of about 100,000,000 lbs. of salt, including the waste from evaporation, etc. To this must be added the immense amount of brine which goes to produce the refrigerant to keep the goods in a healthful state before the pickling process sets in, and that for conserving the fresh pork until the householder buys the products of the factories from the butcher.

The beef end of the business is even more important from a salt point of view. The big packinghouses alone kill around 4,500,000,000 lbs. of beef annually. Every pound of this has to be refrigerated, and the brine agency is used as a rule, and refrigeration is kept up continuously for this fresh product

for two or three weeks. A considerable part of this kill finally reaches the corning vat before it comes to the cook pot. Then, again, there is the mess beef part of it. These three require immense quantities of salt before the whole of the beef product is consumed here or abroad.

It is hard to estimate the amount of salt used in the brine circulation and upon the meats direct. The slaughter of bees by farmers and smaller factories produces about 3,500,000,000 lbs. of beef. The farmers use a lot of salt to keep their meats, inasmuch as they have no other way except natural cold air with which to do it. A rough calculation is that the fresh meat business requires for direct application or cold storage purposes fully 175,000,000 lbs. of salt and brine annually, the sheep pelt and carcass business needing about 25,000,000 lbs. more, exclusive of the cold storage end of it.

### Enormous Amount for Meats.

The meat industry in all its departments and for all its purposes of keeping hides and meats in a merchantable shape uses, annually, about 600,000,000 lbs. of salt on a low estimate. That means about 300,000 tons. The freight alone upon this is very heavy and the cost quite an item in the transactions of the meat concerns of this country. The packinghouses are, therefore, much interested in the salt situation. In the above estimate, of course, must be added the quantity needed to cure the 144,000,000 packinghouse hog feet, the 36,000,000 hog joles, the other incidents of the pig's interior, the livers, tripe and other miscellany of the beef steer, and sundry delicatessen items which are not included in the estimates of the main product.

The interest of the food industry in salt matters does not stop here. We have, in this country, 17,000,000 dairy cows. If these cows average only 3 lbs. of "salt" butter each per week the year round, they will produce 2,500,000,000 lbs. per annum. This alone takes an immense amount of salt. Butter, however, is a very delicate product and has to remain under the constant influence of cold air. This product is refrigerated over a very long period. Hence the amount of salt used in this connection is very large. The cheese end of the dairy industry requires salt and refrigeration. While less cheese than butter is made, still the quantities produced in this country run up into the hundreds of millions of pounds annually. Eggs only need salt in the refrigeration process and fish in the freezer and the cooler. The amount used by the consumer of foods after purchase from the retailer is not taken into consideration.

A rough estimate of the quantity of salt and brine which the food trade of this country uses annually in the direct and cold air conservation of meat, provisions and perishable food products is something like 1,000,000,000 lbs., or 500,000 tons. The mind fails to grasp its immensity. As the great meat concerns handle a very large proportion of these edible products they are important customers of the salt people, about whom so much has been said recently. It is natural, therefore, that the salt and the packing interests should be constantly going over salt prices and salt rates. It is a vast business.

The packer does not lose interest in the saltman or his mine after he has settled the food trade salt bill. The two meet again in another account. Fertilizer brings them together. There is a per cent. of salt in fertilizers and the meat packers are the largest manufacturers of fertilizers in this country. They make millions of pounds of this soil enricher every year, and in its manufacture surprisingly large quantities of salt are annually used.

There is the live end of the meat industry which is yet to be considered. Every hog, sheep and bovine needs salt, either in the form of rock salt in the field, or in the feeding ration. There are in the neighborhood of 160,000,000 hogs, sheep and cattle in the United States. If they used an average of 5 lbs. of salt each per year the quantity consumed would be 800,000,000 lbs. of salt. The 20,000,000 horses and mules do not go into meat, but they are livestock and are owned by that side of the industry. The livestock of this country take about 1,000,000,000 lbs. of rock and common salt during the year. The livestock and food industries are, thus, consumers of around 2,000,000,000 lbs. of salt each twelve months. That makes a total of 1,000,000 tons of salt.

The railroads profit largely from this item. It is worth fighting for and figuring on by the salt interests. A mere rise of one-tenth of a cent per pound in the price of salt means a lump sum of \$1,000,000 upon the above estimated quantity. One-tenth of a cent does not seem to be much by itself, but \$1,000,000 is a considerable item. The freight upon 1,000,000 tons of salt at \$5 per ton amounts to \$5,000,000 annually. Those who have watched the salt market can easily see the rich harvest which the salt people reap out of the food and livestock industries.

### SOAPS, OILS AND CANADIAN TARIFF.

With the competition of the Americans to meet, it is not unnatural that Canadian tanners are rather keen on getting their raw materials as cheaply as possible. The success of American manufacturers in capturing the markets of the world with their light chrome leather has lately roused the ambition of the leather manufacturers of the Dominion, who are already trying to get a share of the British market in glace leathers. In this particular industry a great quantity of glycerine, soft soap and neatsfoot oil are used, and representations have been made in influential quarters that it would be to the advantage of the Canadian tanner to get these materials placed on the free list. A Canadian authority, in discussing the proposal, says that soft soap is produced in Canada, but it is alleged that the quality is poor, although some appear to be satisfied with the native product.

### NEW PROCTER & GAMBLE PLANT.

The Procter & Gamble soap plant at Armourdale, Kas., will probably be ready for the operating force before October. All the machinery has arrived at the plant, but only a part has been placed in position. About 1,000 persons will be employed when the plant is in full operation.



## AUGUST EXPORTS.

The exports of livestock, meats and provisions from the United States for the month of August, 1904, and for the year to date, compared with those of the previous year, as compiled by the Bureau of Statistics, United States Department of Agriculture, are as follows:

Cattle.—August, 1903, 37,235 head, value \$2,670,261; August, 1904, 47,308 head, value \$2,804,017. For eight months ending August, 1903, 302,869 head, value \$23,844,636; same period, 1904, 362,481 head, value \$27,280,060.

Hogs.—August, 1903, 123 head, value \$1,306; August, 1904, 42 head, value \$180. For eight months ending August, 1903, 2,405 head, value \$24,780; same period, 1904, 2,578 head, value \$23,284.

Sheep.—August, 1903, 16,980 head, value \$94,226; August, 1904, 25,483 head, value \$133,555. For eight months ending August, 1903, 124,047 head, value \$749,535; same period, 1904, 238,432 head, value \$1,517,768.

Canned Beef.—August, 1903, 4,867,285 lbs., value \$510,990; August, 1904, 3,199,804 lbs., value \$352,043. For eight months ending August, 1903, 39,852,533 lbs., value \$4,061,155; same period, 1904, 30,012,803 lbs., value \$3,029,348.

Fresh Beef.—August, 1903, 23,864,986 lbs., value, \$2,094,374; August, 1904, 18,339,260 lbs., value \$1,791,433. For eight months ending August, 1903, 196,622,362, value \$17,969,337; same period, 1904, 181,747,906 lbs., value \$16,592,416.

Salted, Pickled and other Cured Beef.—August, 1903, 6,500,788 lbs., value \$372,991; August, 1904, 3,516,066 lbs., value \$191,327. For eight months ending August, 1903, 40,514,337 lbs., value \$2,698,022; same period, 1904, 36,036,598 lbs., value \$1,989,377.

Tallow.—August, 1903, 8,832,819 lbs., value \$438,757; August, 1904, 2,515,494 lbs., value \$125,790. For eight months ending August, 1903, 33,926,728 lbs., value \$1,859,252; same period, 1904, 39,607,174 lbs., value \$1,903,694.

Bacon.—August 1903, 18,774,947 lbs., value \$1,883,215; August 1904, 17,619,316 lbs., value \$1,775,765. For eight months ending August, 1903, 127,650,336 lbs., value \$13,302,499; same period, 1904, 162,400,383 lbs., value \$15,789,623.

Hams.—August 1903, 21,314,434 lbs., value \$2,597,120; August, 1904, 17,291,510, value \$1,928,933. For eight months ending August, 1903, 136,697,828 lbs., value \$16,317,195; same period, 1904, 121,204,130 lbs., value \$13,379,682.

Fresh, Salted and Pickled Pork.—August, 1903, 10,442,534 lbs., value \$981,220; August, 1904, 8,558,603 lbs., value \$683,321. For eight months ending August, 1903, 66,072,975 lbs., value \$6,625,338; same period, 1904, 67,961,482 lbs., value \$5,507,042.

Lard.—August, 1903, 31,500,804 lbs., value \$2,785,859; August, 1904, 36,768,471 lbs., value \$2,859,023. For eight months ending August, 1903, 316,261,147 lbs., value \$31,573,370; same period, 1904, 345,548,404 lbs., value \$27,248,212.

Oleo Oil.—August, 1903, 10,260,147 lbs., value \$780,791; August, 1904, 14,210,560, value \$1,131,502. For eight months ending August, 1904, 96,193,469 lbs., value \$8,614,101; same period, 1904, 112,911,548 lbs., value \$8,675,947.

Oleomargarine.—August 1903, 351,166 lbs., value, \$35,639; August, 1904, 558,150 lbs., value \$50,076. For eight months ending Aug-

ust, 1903, 5,466,459 lbs., value \$544,272; same period, 1904, 4,780,055 lbs., value \$461,300.

Butter.—August, 1903, 512,728 lbs., value \$78,241; August, 1904, 1,687,376 lbs., value \$235,084. For eight months ending August, 1903, 5,769,170 lbs., value \$973,602; same period, 1904, 8,459,862 lbs., value \$1,306,758.

Total Cattle, Hogs and Sheep.—August, 1903, value \$2,765,793; August, 1904, value \$2,937,752. For eight months ending August, 1903, value \$24,618,951; same period, 1904, value \$28,821,112.

Total Provisions.—August, 1903, value \$12,688,503; August, 1904, value \$11,218,219. For eight months ending August, 1903, value \$106,105,666; same period, 1904, value \$97,383,445.

## EXHAUST FANS

FOR CONVEYING HAIR  
FROM CENTRIFUGAL DRYERS



233.

AND DELIVERING  
ON DRYING BEDS

**B. F. STURTEVANT CO.**

BOSTON, MASS.

General Office and Works,  
HYDE PARK, MASS.

New York, Chicago,  
Philadelphia, London.

## PROPOSALS.

OFFICE PURCHASING COMMISSARY, U. S. ARMY, 39 Whitehall Street, New York City, N. Y., September 10, 1904.—Sealed proposals for furnishing and delivering subsistence stores in this city for the month of October, 1904, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M. on September 20, 1904. Information furnished on application. Envelopes containing bids should be marked "Proposals for Subsistence Stores opened September 20, 1904," addressed to Major D. L. BRAINARD, Commissary, U. S. A. Sept. 10-17.

## MEAT AND LIGHT EXERCISE

A man who can lift 900 lbs. and make a theatrical exhibition of his nerves and muscles tells people to shun meat and all violent exercise. If a man shuns all violent exercise he needs less meat. On the other hand, the man who lifts 1,800 lbs. weight is one of the biggest meat eaters in the country. All of the other great athletes of the world eat a lot of meat. Longevity is a point. The longest livers are the meat eaters. The man who has great muscular and physical strength and does not eat meat eats fish and eggs, and poultry and other flesh foods. These specialists call "meat" animal flesh. So does the 900-lb. lifter, according to his bill of fare.

It is difficult to tell just how much meat the average person should eat per day. Some people get a "smell" and some three pounds of meat per day. There are human animals that consume six pounds. There are 70,000,000 people in this country above the age of 14 years. Suppose each ate the small amount of 4 lbs. of flesh food per week. The sum total would amount to the enormous quantity of 14,560,000,000 lbs. per year. If those under that age ate an average of 1 lb. per week each the remaining 30,000,000 would consume 1,560,000 lbs. The average foots up to 16,120,000,000 lbs. of flesh food which the American nation would eat and not be considered a well fed nation at that.

In the ante-bellum days the supposedly starved negro was fed 3 lbs. of bacon—cured meat—and cereals in abundance. That amounted to about 4 lbs. of green pork per head per week. He also received a quart of molasses, a peck of meal and vegetables galore. The Australian shearer eats 12 lbs. of beef or 18 lbs. of mutton per week. That is his shearing-shed ration. This and potatoes, with a hunk of "Johnny" cake or "dampers," makes his regular ration. Yet this Australian bushman is a long, lank, lean, wiry and vigorous man, because he takes enough exercise to digest his food and keep his organs unclogged. He does not "swallow his food now and chew it after a while," eat his bite on the jump, nor take lunch in five minutes, inclusive of the time to go to and from his work.

If scientists would tell us just how many times we should chew a mouthful of steak before swallowing it, and then just how much time we should take at exercise to digest that meat, and how and when we should take it, the digestion would dispose of the mass and the system would take up and use the "fuel" thus given it. Mr. Gladstone took thirty chews to each bit of meat. It gave his teeth exercise and his digestion less labor. What man really needs is more chewing and more exercise, with plenty of good meat.

## TRADE GLEANINGS

The Hammond Packing Company will rebuild at once its icing station at Karners, N. Y., near Albany, which recently collapsed.

Messrs. Streett & Corkran, of Baltimore, Md., whose pork packing plant was burned recently, have decided to rebuild, but not on the site of the old plant. The new plant will be built near the Claremont Stock Yards. Dwellings will be put up on the old site.

The A. C. Lawrence Leather Company, of Peabody, Mass., is about to install a new electrical power station.

Two additions to the Carr Leather Company's plant at Salem, Mass., will be put up at once.

J. J. Cahill, of Denver, Colo., formerly a manager of the Western Packing Company there, has been in Portland, Ore., for some time promoting the interests of a packing plant to be built there. He announces that the work of erecting buildings will be begun in about a month. He will be manager. The plant is said to be backed by Portland business men. John Thomas, of Kansas City, Mo., will design the buildings and superintend construction.

J. O. Chambliss & Co., of Jacksonville, Fla., is incorporating with \$5,000 capital, to do a wholesale and retail meat business and conduct a general market business. The officers are Barney Hart, president; W. H. Smith, vice-president, and J. O. Chambliss, secretary and treasurer. Mr. Chambliss already conducts a market which will be enlarged.

The leach house and contents was destroyed by a fire which visited the Huntsville & Bracebridge Tanning Company's plant at Huntsville, Ont., Can., on September 7. The power house was badly wrecked. Fully insured. Cause unknown.

The Natural Fertilizer & Chemical Company, of Augusta, Me., has been incorporated. The capital is \$200,000. The officers are: M. H. Simmons, Augusta, president; E. F. Whittum, Augusta, treasurer; G. G. Andrews and L. J. Coleman, Augusta, and Heinrich Saxl, E. N. Friedman and J. J. Kelley, of Chicago, Ill., directors.

The Pittsburg Provision & Packing Company, of Pittsburg, Pa., has plans on hand for an addition 39 by 70 feet and two stories high, to contain a cold store, offices and meat rooms.

A soap company is being organized at Akron, O. A high grade laundry soap will be manufactured. No names are given out, pending formation of the company.

Crescent Meat and Provision Company, of Waterbury, Conn., has been incorporated with \$3,000 capital. The promoters are Frank P. Welton and Edward S. Welton, of Waterbury, and James Bishop, of New Haven.

The T. T. T. Cattle company, of Tiffin, O., capital \$100,000, was incorporated recently by E. S. Myers, H. M. Yeager, Thomas H. Dohen, A. Butts, Lewis Selle and E. B. Myers.

Planta Vrande Meat Company, of Washington, D. C., with capital stock of \$150,000, has been incorporated by G. H. Corey, Eugene Schooley and J. L. Cohencious.

The Peters Packing Company's plant at

## STEEL TANKS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION AND ANY CAPACITY



STEEL STORAGE TANKS, CAR TANKS, GRAIN TANKS, TANK CARS, CYLINDER TANKS, PRESSURE TANKS, STEEP TANKS, LARD, SOAP AND REFINING KETTLES, RENDERING TANKS, STILLs, BOXES, PANS, SHELLS, STACKS, BLOW CASES, RIVETED PIPE, GENERAL PLATE WORK.

## WM. GRAVER TANK WORKS

CHICAGO  
77 Jackson Boulevard  
Rooms 1402-10-11

Mary street and Youghiogeny avenue, Pittsburg, Pa., was damaged to the extent of about \$5,000 by fire September 7. It will be repaired at once.

The Armour Fertilizer Company has completed arrangements for building a 90,000 ton fertilizer factory at Savannah, Ga., as was rumored probable last week. Work will be begun on the plant in a few weeks.

A local slaughtering plant will be built at Cohoes, N. Y., by a company now being organized there. Martin Ryan, formerly manager of Armour & Co.'s branch at Cohoes, and Mathew Webber, a local butcher, are promoting the project. The proposed capital is \$24,000.

The plant of the Idaho Packing Company, at Idaho Falls, Idaho, was damaged to the extent of \$3,500 in the recent conflagration.

Illinois Rendering and Incinerating Company, of Chicago, Ill., has been chartered. The capital is \$20,000. The incorporators are James F. Austin, Henry Brinkman and William H. Brinkman.

Culman Fertilizer and Warehouse Company, of Cullman, Ala., has been incorporated with \$25,000 capital.

Joliet Soap and Manufacturing Company, of Joliet, Ill., has been organized to make stock feed fertilizers and soap. The capital is \$3,500. The incorporators are William D. Wharrie, Frank Rittenhouse and William H. Saunders.

The Peerless Meat and Provision Company, of New York City, has been chartered with a capital of \$5,000; the directors are F. G. Glaser, S. Coleman and L. Mudgett, New York.

The common council of Marshalltown, Ia., has granted the concessions asked by Brittain & Company, packers, who will now carry out enlargements and improvements in their plants which will cost \$50,000. A new cold storage plant will also be built.

The Procter & Gamble soap plant at Armourdale, Kas., will be ready for operation early in October. The machinery is all on hand, but not all placed. About 1,000 hands will be employed.

The Syracuse Rendering Company, of Syracuse, N. Y., is spending \$15,000 in enlarging its plant. Next year it will make more changes.

## COTTON OIL TRADE NOTES.

The vice-presidency of the Georgia Cotton Oil Co., made vacant by the recent death of W. J. Montgomery, has been filled by the election of R. S. Pattillo, second vice-president. He will reside at Atlanta, Ga., hereafter. He has also been made vice-president of the Alabama Cotton Oil Co.

A company with a capital of \$50,000 has been organized at Weleetka, I. T., to build a cotton oil mill. No names have been given out as yet.

The Caddo Fertilizer and Oil Company, of Shreveport, La., with \$250,000 capital, has been incorporated. The incorporators are W. F. Taylor, J. J. Green, H. H. C. Wedemeyer, C. L. Neilson, Allen C. Wiggins and F. R. Lawhon.

The Cuthbert Oil Company, at Cuthbert, Ga., is rushing work on their oil mill and fertilizer plant.

The Weleetka Cotton Oil Company, of Oklahoma City, Okla., has been chartered. The capital is \$80,000. The incorporators are Charles De Watteville, of Holdenville; R. J. Dixon, of Weleetka; A. L. McKee, of Oklahoma City, and W. N. Noyes and John Lindsay, of Norman.

The Vicksburg Cotton Oil Co., of Vicksburg, Miss., has organized by electing J. M. Manire, president; H. C. McCabe, vice-president, and George M. Sudduth, secretary and treasurer. The company has purchased Lever Bros., Ltd., oil mills, which will be operated through the Kentucky Refining Co. Mr. Manire is also president of the Vicksburg Refining Co., which has bought and will operate the Lever Bros., Ltd., refinery.

Cotton Oil and Ginning Co., of Scotland Neck, N. C., has incorporated with \$100,000 capital. The promoters are John Coughenour, J. D. Stewart, A. McDowell and M. H. Hinton.

The Farmers' Oil Co., of Benson, N. C., is in the market for a full equipment for a cottonseed oil mill.

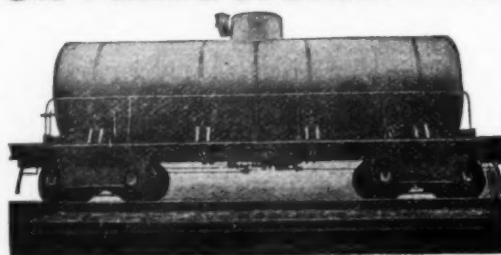
## LATE ICE NOTES.

The Cordele Ice Co., of Cordele, Ga., will build another ice plant this fall.

A. J. Argall is promoting a plan, in Nashville, Tenn., for an ice skating rink. He has interested some capital. An ice-making plant for the trade would be a part of the proposed business.

The Sealy Cotton Co., of Sealy, Tex., will put up a ten-ton ice plant at once.

## Oil Tanks on Steel or Wooden Cars



Strictly According to Penna. R. R. Requirements.

ANY CAPACITY

ANY PURPOSE

Write Us

Warren City Tank & Boiler Works,

WARREN, O.



**TEXAS FEVER NOT RINDERPEST.**

It has been announced that the South African rinderseuche, the fatal epidemic cattle disease of that afflicted quarter, is not rinderpest or Texas fever. That is, Texas fever or rinderpest is not the fearful South African cattle malady. It is quite a different disease. It has been shown that the South African steer, while in the throes of rinderseuche and pferdesterbe, may still take on Texas fever and carry the two at the same time. This alone shows the generic difference of the two, which may be separately treated and separately cured in the same animal while it is afflicted with both, unless the former carries the beast off before the cure for either can be affected.

These results have been established by inoculation experiments. This will be good news to the cattle raisers of the United States, who had been told that the South African diseases and Texas fever were the same, though of milder form in this country. The discovery of the difference is due to exhaustive experiments and research by Dr. Koch's staff of the Royal Institute of Infectious Diseases in Germany. The final conclusions in the case were reached this year. The South African malady has been fatal to the cattle and horses of that section, and did more than any other one thing to retard the prosperity of the colonies in that quarter. The diseases have now been properly diagnosed. The treatment is yet to be provided. When the blight has been controlled the cattle world will feel happier and easier.

**NEW PATENTS.**

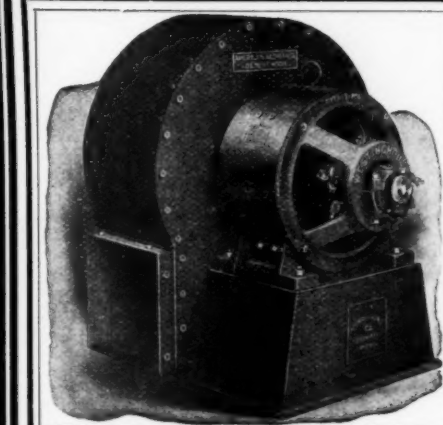
768,605. Apparatus for Pouring and Filtering. Edward Keller and Albert Ferrell, Baltimore, Md.

A beaker-handling apparatus the combination with the main frame, of a pouring-frame having a series of beaker-holders arranged in a single line, said frame being journaled on an axis located at approximately the pouring-point parallel with said line of holders and adapted when turned on said axis to impart a uniform angular movement to the beakers mounted in said holders whereby the liquid contents of said beakers may be evenly and uniformly discharged.

768,622. Air-Cooling Apparatus. Christopher Peacock, Colorado City Colo., assignor of two-thirds to Joseph Peacock and John McCoach, Colorado City, Colo.

An apparatus comprising a portable cabinet provided at its bottom with inlet-apertures and having an ice-compartment above the same, a fan mounted upon the top of the cabinet and communicating with the ice-compartment and provided with a flexible tube or conduit, and means extending from the cabinet for movably supporting the tube or conduit, whereby the cabinet with the entire apparatus may be bodily shifted from place to place.

768,951. High-Pressure Filter. William S. Rawson, London, England. A filter for liquids under pressure comprising a cylindrical vessel, a conical india rubber sleeve secured at its base to one end of the vessel and adapted to be held closed round an inlet-pipe by the pressure of the fluid to be filtered, a hollow block of filtering material inside the cylindrical ves-



Strength and durability are necessities in an Exhaust Fan, and they are most emphatically features of the

## **"ABC" Type E Exhausters**

In addition, these Fans are reversible and interchangeable, and highly efficient in every way.

We are especially well equipped to furnish fans with direct-connected Motors when desired.

FANS AND BLOWERS FOR ALL PURPOSES.

# **AMERICAN BLOWER CO.**

DETROIT

**NEW GERMAN PRESERVATIVES**

How the German laws concerning food preservatives are evaded is illustrated in the case of the German law of February, 1902, concerning meat inspection and the use of preservatives. Since the statutes enumerate at considerable length all of the preservatives which must not be used within the limits of the empire, it was but natural that inventive geniuses must look around for other substances which were overlooked or otherwise failed to appear in the list.

That this has been accomplished with surprising fertility is apparent from a perusal of the advertising pages of the German trade journals. The compositions of a few of them are attached:

Securo—In one pound are found 3.8 g. aluminum oxide, 8.0 g. acetic acid as aluminum acetate, 62.0 g. cane sugar, 41.8 g. saltpeter, 0.13 g. sulphuric acid, 0.8 g. potassium oxide, and traces of calcium and magnesium.

Viandol I.—7 to 9 per cent. aluminum oxide, 2 per cent. acetic acid as aluminum acetate, 7.43 per cent. cane sugar, 2.74 saltpeter, 0.3 per cent. sulphuric acid, 0.12 per cent. potassium oxide and traces of calcium and magnesium.

Barmerit Pickle—25.2 per cent. saltpeter, 46.8 per cent. sodium chloride, 25.7 cane sugar, 0.8 per cent. calcium sulphate, 0.1 per cent. moisture, and traces of magnesium.

Carniform A—3.5 per cent. disodium phosphate, 3.1 water of crystallisation, 63.4 sodium chloride, 24.9 saltpeter, traces of calcium phosphate, magnesium and sulphuric acid.

Carno-conserve Salt—51.2 per cent. crystallized sodium acetate, 47.8 sodium chloride, 0.3 per cent. calcium sulphate and 0.05 iron oxide.

"Servator" (special milk and butter-conserve salt)—80.3 per cent. crystallized boric acid; 10.7 per cent. sodium chloride, and 9.5 per cent. benzoic acid.

sel and closed toward the inlet-pipe, and a second conical india-rubber sleeve secured at its base to the said cylindrical vessel and adapted to be held closed round the filtering-block by the pressure of the liquid.

**NEW CINCINNATI STOCK YARDS.**

The proposition of erecting new stock yards in Cincinnati has again been revived. The Butchers and Slaughterers' Association is discussing the advisability of erecting an independent system of stock yards. The pork packers state that they have not been receiving proper treatment at the hands of the present stock yards management, that that concern is not run in the interest of Cincinnati, but is conducting the business so that double commissions are made.

The question of erecting new yards, which will cost about \$100,000, will be decided in a short time. If the plan goes through it is the intention to secure a piece of ground 700 by 225 feet and erect on it modern yards.

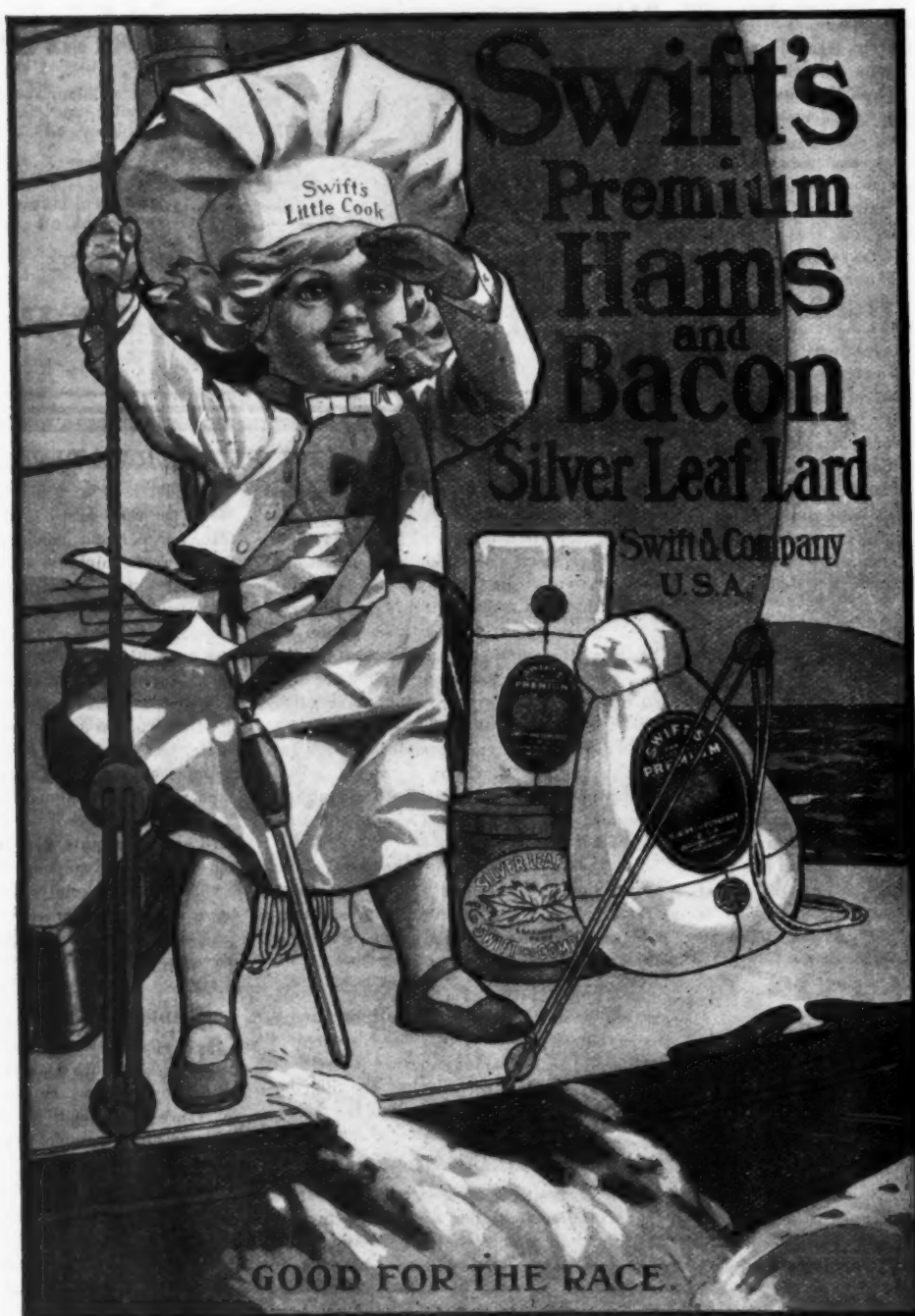
**CREDIT MAN GOES TO CHICAGO.**

F. B. Carter, credit man for Armour & Company at South Omaha, has been transferred to Chicago. On the occasion of his departure his friends at the Omaha offices tendered him a banquet and gave him a rousing send-off.

**AFTER BUTTER GREASE DEALERS.**

The New York State authorities, following up the lead of the National Agricultural Department, are looking out for violators of the renovated butter regulations. This dairy grease product has been encroaching on the honest dairy output to a considerable extent. At Utica a dealer was charged with selling renovated butter without the label on the package. The defense was that the label was on the tub from which the package was taken. The case was non-suited, but the State has appealed and will fight against such evasions as this, which are now more commonly practised than ever.





Fac-simile of advertisement appearing in the September magazines.

# THE National Provisioner NEW YORK and CHICAGO . . . .

Published by  
**THE FOOD TRADE PUBLISHING CO.**

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York.)

DR. J. H. SENNER...President and Editor

## GENERAL OFFICES

Floor A, Produce Exchange, New York, N. Y.

Cable Address: "Sampan, New York."

Telephone, No. 5200 Broad.

GEORGE L. MCCARTHY, Business Manager.

## WESTERN OFFICES

Chicago, Ill., 17 Exchange Ave., Union Stock Yards.  
Telephone: Yards 972.

Subscribers should notify us by letter before their subscriptions expire as to whether they wish to continue for another year, as all subscriptions are entered by us for that period, and we cannot recognize any notice to discontinue except by letter.

Correspondence on all subjects of practical interest to our readers is cordially invited.

Money due THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER should be paid direct to the General Office.

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United States and Canada, excepting New Foundland .....	\$3.00
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Single or Extra Copies, each .....	.10

## VENOM IN DEFEAT

Unionism will have been set back ten years in the packinghouse field, if the men and the situation are judiciously handled from now on by the packers. The strike leader has been forced to declare the contest off and to admit absolute defeat. The strike is at an end all over the country and the men must rush in, individually, to secure whatever jobs they can under the "open shop" plan. A venomous leader turns around to his famished men and says: "Eat no meat. Get even with them. Let no unionist eat meat." Such an order or such advice simply shows how bitter some of these men are. It shows that they are too rabid and hot tempered to be either wise or fair.

The advice to shun all meat is more senseless than was the strike itself. The packinghouse employees eat, probably, \$70,000 worth of meat per week, or a round \$3,500,000 worth per year, most of which is sold to them at or near cost. While \$3,500,000 worth seems something of an item, it is very small when compared with the \$700,000,000 worth of meat put up by the trade. The men need the meat, but the meat trade could get along with even \$5,000,000 less of busi-

ness. The strike is a sad lesson to the men. May it be a salutary one.

## STEAM PRESERVED MEAT

The Australians are still experimenting upon their scheme for preserving meat by steam. The antipodes has the handicap, in reaching the European market, of crossing a long stretch of tropical waters. In fact, most of the journey is made in proximity to the equator, north and south. The Australians have tried many ways to get fresh meat to Europe cheaply and in a merchantable state. Freezing has, hitherto, been the only safe method. It is now claimed that the new steam preserving process will prove to be successful. It is a species of air sterilizing process. After the air tight chamber is filled with meat the steam is introduced. The apartment is then cooled to between 36 and 40 degrees F. It is claimed that meat thus treated and kept just above the freezing point will keep for years and be turned out in a perfectly fresh and sweet condition.

The process is in the experimental stage. Should it prove to be a success it would work a revolution in the Australian meat trade. The cost of freezing would be eliminated, that of defrosting taken off and the burden of expense will not be as heavy to maintain an even temperature of 36 to 40 degrees at sea as it would to keep the frozen state intact and unbroken. What effect so much moisture will have on the color of the meat when again exposed, or upon its flavor, remains to be seen, even should the process prove to be otherwise successful.

## COMMERCIAL JAPAN

Japan has not always had the war "bee." She has developed upon lines of peace, and has a greater ambition for commerce than for belligerency. While Oriental and Asiatic countries generally have been torn by revolution or burning with war fever, Japan has been peaceful at home and quietly preparing for commercial expansion. In 1893 Japan built 30 ships of a total tonnage of 4,426 tons. Of these, 26 were steamships, and 4 sailing vessels. In 1902 Japan built 204 ships, of 30,000 tons. Of these, 67 were steamships and 137 sailing vessels. During the decade from 1893 to 1902 Japan built 1,496 ships. Of these 1,248 were built during the last five years of the period cited. The tendency has been to larger ships. In 1897 Japan passed a shipbuilding inspection law along liberal lines. It allowed a bonus. During 1902 the ships launched or built in that year either earned or were paid premiums amounting to \$625,000. This feature of the act had much to do with the trend to more and larger steamships. The ships of these fleets are craft of

commerce. Not one of the 1,496 vessels is a warship in any sense.

Both Japan's increased commerce and that country's ambitions for international trade demand a still bigger fleet or still larger tonnage. The Jap is commercially and peacefully inclined. He is a natural merchant, and prefers industrial enterprise to war activity. Japan's genius is for reciprocal trade. America may find consolation and profit from that factor in the Orient.

## COTTON MEAL FERTILIZER

The Southern agricultural colleges are more closely scrutinizing commercial fertilizers. Each year brings its series of tests in this respect. These institutions are urged to this action by the constant inquiries of farmers who seem to be diligent readers of the various "farmers' bulletins." The trend of the benefit is toward the manufacture of a more adaptive fertilizing agent and of its diversity in regard to special crop uses. The result is a stronger demand for the vegetable ground food than for the mineral tonic. This is easily added to the former in the body of that product turned out by the cottonseed oil mill. The average commercial guano, with a large cottonseed meal component added, contains 33.1-3 per cent. organic animal or vegetable matter out of the 100 per cent. of mass. The balance is made up of 9 per cent. of water, 24 per cent. of sulphate of lime, gypsum or land plaster; 10 per cent. of superphosphate of lime and fifteen other ingredients, ranging from 0.30 per cent. of muriate of potash to 5.80 per cent. of sand or insoluble silicious matter. The commercial "acid phosphate" or "superphosphate" fertilizer contains over 46 per cent. of "body"—gypsum or land plaster—18 per cent. of superphosphate of lime, and 13 per cent. of water. The whole contains about 15 per cent. of phosphoric acid. These fertilizers contain about 2.11 per cent. of nitrogen to the ton, while a ton of cottonseed contains 21 per cent. of this life-giving agent. As about 675 lbs. of cottonseed go into a ton of mill fertilizer, it contains about 7 per cent. of nitrogen. The farmer prefers the land enriched from the cottonseed oil mill.

## MEAT AND STRENGTH

Scientists are telling us that we eat too much meat. That may or may not be true. The assertion is probably made upon the premise that we are a dyspeptic lot, and that flesh food has much to do with our stomach and other disorders through the medium of indigestion and sundry like ailments. If the doctors would tell us to chew each morsel twice as long and take twice as much exercise at the proper time it might be found that we do not eat too much meat.

## TECHNICAL AND SCIENTIFIC

### PRESERVING MEAT IN JAPAN.

The Japanese have a peculiar way of preserving their meats, which, while being simple and inexpensive, suggests success. They employ narrow but deep porcelain vessels wherein the meat is tightly packed. Very hot water is poured over the meat to cover it. An air-tight surface is obtained by pouring some pure olive oil on the surface of the water while still hot.

### TEMPERATURE OF MELTING ICE.

When matter passes from the solid into the liquid state, heat in large quantities disappears. When a piece of ice, having a temperature of 32 deg. F., is placed in its own weight of water at 174 deg. F., we find, on testing the water with the thermometer after the ice has melted, that its temperature is 32 deg., the heat which the water contained having disappeared during the melting of the ice.

### MATS FOR OIL PRESSES.

R. F. Werk, of New Orleans, has constructed an oil press mat of which the following claim is registered in a United States patent: An oil press cloth, consisting of warp threads and weft threads, the warp threads being composed of hard, stiff, coarse and long animal hair, and the weft threads being made of hard, stiff, coarse and long animal hair mixed with soft, pliable and long animal hair, said warp threads being greatly in excess per square inch of the weft threads, and in close proximity to each other, so as to cover and protect said weft threads, the warp threads forming the selvage, consisting of soft, pliable hair.

### PREPARATION OF OILS FOR DEGRAS.

Fatty oils can be made very fit for the preparation of degreas, color-lakes, stains and vehicles for pigment by the action of denitrifying bacteria, which are added to the oil, together with solutions containing nitrate or nitrite of sodium, and other substances necessary to the growth of the bacteria, according to a German patent. The bacteria, being aerobic, it is essential that air should be blown through the oil during the time occupied by the action. It might be suggested that the oxygen of the air would contribute to imparting drying properties to the oil, and it would seem that it is the production of such properties that is aimed at.

### TOILET SOAP BY COLD PROCESS.

Good toilet soaps, made by the cold process, can be loaded with water glass (sodium silicate), provided they are softened by an admixture of glycerine or lanolin, the latter being specially adapted for the purpose by reason of its remarkable emollient properties. Two recipes are given below:

1. Forty parts of coconut oil, 5 of glycerine, 21 of caustic soda lye (38 B.), and 40 of water glass, mixed with 7 parts of caustic soda lye (38 B.) and 2 parts of carbonate of potash solution (30 B.). The coconut oil is melted, passed through a strainer, and run

into a pan fitted with stirrers, where it is cooled to 25-30 C. and mixed with the glycerine, the lye being poured in as a thin stream and the whole well stirred. When the paste has formed, the water glass, soda lye, and carbonate of potash are added, the whole being thoroughly mixed and then colored and scented. Stirring should be continued until the soap has thickened, whereupon it is placed in the frames and covered up, to allow the cooling to proceed gradually.

2. The operations are the same as before, the ingredients, however, being as follows: Tallow, 15 parts; coconut oil, 25; lanolin, 3; caustic soda lye (38 B.), 20; water glass, 40 parts; mixed with caustic soda lye (38 B.), 7 parts, and carbonate of potash solution (20 B.), 2 parts. The mixture of water glass, soda lye and potash solution should be prepared beforehand.—Corps Gras. Ind.

### DR. EMMERICH'S METHOD A FAILURE.

After much publicity and a great deal of furore in interested circles, the new discovery of Dr. Emmerich, the noted German scientist, of a new method of meat preservation, is said to have proven an entire failure. When the world was made acquainted with the new process, the claims of which were feasible and reasonable enough to mislead many, there was no lack of those whose ranks never shrink. Patents were issued and a stock company was formed with prospects of immediate and abundant returns. All this has vanished, and the only prospects now are a lot of damage suits in the courts. The process was sold to representatives in various localities and towns in Germany, the price being approximately \$450 for each right sold.

### NEW GERMAN MEAT PRESERVATIVES.

The chemical laboratory at Basel, Switzerland, reports that, as a result of the German meat inspection regulation of February 18, new preservatives are being thrown upon the market to replace those that are prohibited by that act. Benzoic acid and its sodium salts are widely employed at present for the preservation of German meat products, and with very satisfactory results. A preparation offered to butter and oleo margarine manufacturers consists of 95 per cent. of sodium chloride and 5 per cent. of sodium benzoate. "Wohlin," a preparation employed by German manufacturers for the preservation of meat, has the following composition: 55 per cent. of cane sugar, 23 per cent. of potassium nitrate, 13 per cent. of sodium benzoate and 7 per cent. of free benzoic acid.

### WANTED AND FOR SALE.

See page 48 for bargains in equipment and inquiries for the same.

### SUCTION GAS PRODUCERS.

By Dr. Oskar Nagel.

As an economical generation of power is essential for the stockyard industries, it will undoubtedly be of interest to the readers of this paper to hear about a new departure in power generation, which makes it possible to generate 1 h. p. hour from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of a cent directly out of anthracite, figuring the latter at \$5 per ton.

Producer gas power plants are built for generating out of a suitable fuel a mixture of carbon-monoxide and hydrogen which, if used in gas engines, allows an exceedingly advantageous utilization of the fuel. Up to the present time producer gas has been produced in so-called pressure gas producers by evaporating water in a separate boiler and by leading the steam, mixed with air, by means of a steam jet blower or fan through the glowing fuel, whereby the steam is decomposed to hydrogen and the coal burned to carbon-monoxide. This mixture of combustible gases is lead through a scrubber to a gas-holder and from there to the engine.

It is evident from this description that for generating gas by this method a boiler and a gas-holder is required, which increases considerably the cost of construction and of attendance. These pressure gas plants are now being superseded by the so-called suction gas producer plants, which are much simpler and cheaper in construction and easy to attend, as no boiler or gas-holder is required.

In a suction gas producer plant the boiler is supplanted by an evaporator which, in small plants, is built on the top of the producer, and in large plants right near the producer in the form of a tubular evaporator. This evaporator is generating the steam required by utilizing the heat of the producer and of the gases. This is of considerable advantage as compared with the old system as the firing of a separator boiler is dispensed with and the heat of the gases produced is used for generating the necessary amount of steam.

The heat of the gases respectively of the producer is entirely sufficient for furnishing such a quantity of steam as is required for the generation of an effective power gas. The utilization of the fuel in suction gas producers is much higher than in pressure producers, and is reaching 80 per cent. or more. By leading the steam under the grate the latter is kept cool and clean. The transformation of steam into hydrogen and the formation of carbon-monoxide is taking place so quickly that the producer is always making the amount of gas required, and is able to start suddenly from a low to a full load.

Advantages of suction gas producer plants are these: Automatic generation of the gas by the engine; highest and best utilization of

## WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF SAVING BY-PRODUCTS

Swenson's Patent Multiple Effects

Rotary Dryers and Other Special Machinery for Tank Water, Glue, Beef Extract, Brine, Etc.

AMERICAN FOUNDRY & MACHINERY CO.

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fuel; no boiler and no gas-holder is required; can be erected without danger in any convenient place; easy to start and to run; no soot, no smoke, no odor; no explosion possible; small floor space required.

A complete suction gas producer plant consists of a producer, an evaporator, an overflow water pot, a scrubber and an equalizer (sawdust scrubber). The producer is lined with fire-bricks. By the sucking action of the engine a mixture of air and steam is drawn through the burning fuel, whereby the producer gas is generated. There is always only as much gas made as is required by the engine.

The producer is provided with a hopper through which fuel can be filled into the producer without interfering with the working of the engine. The cleaning of the grate may be performed during the regular work. The gas leaving the producer is heating up the evaporator and causes here a formation of steam which goes under the grate together with the necessary amount of air. From the producer the gas goes through the scrubber in which it is cooled and purified from the dust and tar. From the scrubber it goes through a small equalizer.

Before starting the engine the fuel in the producer has to be heated up by means of a small hand blower, "a," attached to same until the gas is burning well. For this about

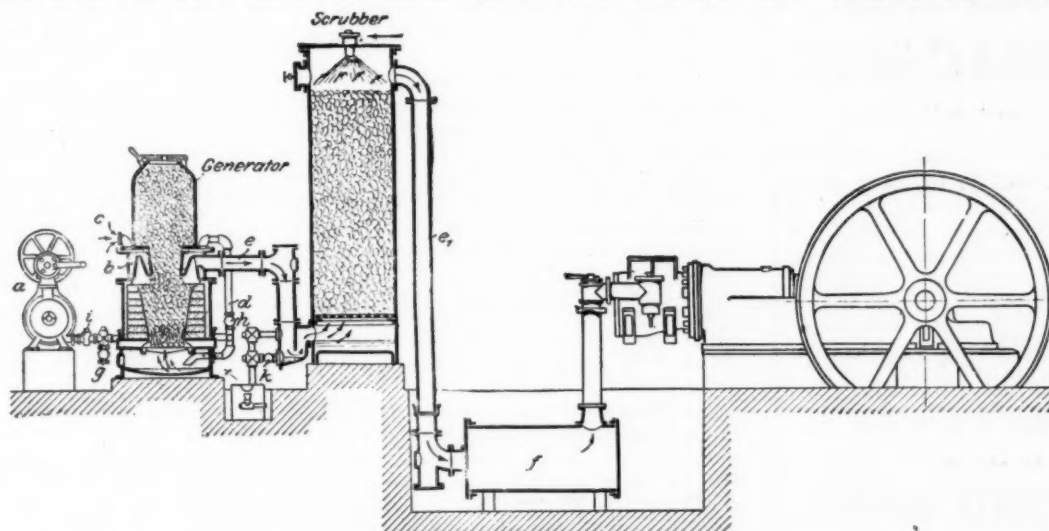
air is entering at "c" and goes through the evaporator "b." Here it is saturated with steam, and the mixture of air and steam is now going through "d" under the grate of the producer, through the fuel, and then through pipe "e" to the scrubber; from here through pipe "e-1" to the equalizing tank "f," which is directly connected with the engine.

The gas-making process continues as long as the engine is moving, but as soon as the engine is stopped the gas-making is also stopped.

Anthracite, charcoal or coke can be used equally well for generating gas in the suction gas producer. It will take, according to the ash content, 1 to 1.3 pounds of anthracite or charcoal, or 1.1-3 to 1½ pounds of coke for developing 1 h. p. hour. With anthracite (pea) at \$5 per ton, 1 h. p. for 24 hours will cost from 6 to 8 cents. This is about one-sixth the cost of illuminating gas power (at a price of 75 cents per 1,000 cubic feet of illuminating gas), or one-eighth the cost of gasolene (at a price of 16 cents per gallon).

#### DEVICE FOR LAYING DUST.

A writer in a foreign motor-car paper suggests an application of chemical salts to roads as a means of laying the dust. "Calcium chloride is practically," the writer says,



SUCTION GAS PRODUCER.

ten minutes are required. When this point is reached the hand blower is stopped and the engine started in the usual way.

The engine is now drawing by her own sucking action the necessary amount of air, and is producing her own power gas. The

"a waste by-product of several manufacturing processes—for example, the extraction of copper from burnt pyrites, Weldon's chlorine process, the ammonia soda process, and the manufacture of chlorate of potash. It is highly deliquescent and soluble in water. Strong solutions of this applied to the

roads would keep them almost permanently damp." The writer claims that "it would be cheaper than oils and would be without their objectionable odor, and being a neutral salt, would be harmless to motor-car tires, etc." "If this be true," the editor of the

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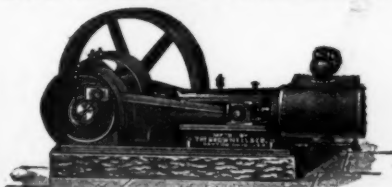
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Riveted Pipe Stand Pipes

**The Wm. B. Pollock Co.**  
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Readily moved from one door to another.

Write for Catalogue and Price-List, illustrating and describing all modern methods of handling ice.

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**HUDSON, N. Y.**

ESTABLISHED 1814

## ICE AND REFRIGERATION

### NEW CORPORATIONS.

Troy Dairying Association, Troy, Me.; capital, \$2,500, has been organized. The officers are: President, R. R. Stone, Troy, Me.; treasurer, G. H. Pratt, Troy, Me.; directors, as above named and S. J. Baker, W. A. Hellman, W. H. Seavy and H. B. Ferguson, Troy, Me.

Eagle Ice & Storage Co., of Lawton and Emporia, Kan., has been incorporated with \$30,000 capital. The incorporators are B. Broadwell, C. Rowland, Lawton; I. E. Lambert, George Broadwell and N. H. George, Emporia.

Woodbury Creamery Co., of Woodbury, Conn., has been chartered. Capital, \$5,000. J. L. R. Wyckoff, John G. Terrill, H. H. Canfield et al. are the incorporators.

Mandarin Dairy Co., of Ft. Wayne, Ind., has been formed. The capital is \$15,000. The directors are H. C. Paul, C. S. Bash, C. McCulloch, S. M. Foster, et al.

Coachella Valley Refrigerating Co., of Riverside, Calif., has been incorporated to manufacture, store and sell liquid air, ice, etc., to manage cold storage plants, etc. The directors are J. L. Rector, George C. Huntington and Frank S. Miller.

Mountain Ice and Coal Co., of Pueblo, Col., with \$40,000 capital, has been formed by W. M. Banning, R. J. Belcher, R. I. Belcher.

Riverside Creamery Association of St. Marie, Mo., has been incorporated by Wm. Reis, A. J. Litzelman and Arthur Pictor, with \$5,000 capital.

Seaboard Refrigeration Company, of Brooklyn, N. Y., has been incorporated by Ferdinand Kaegelbelin and Henry Guttin, Hoboken, and E. E. Booth, New York.

### FIRES AND ACCIDENTS.

The ice house of M. Frank & Co., at Mansfield, O., was burned September 5 last. Loss, \$2,000. Cause unknown.

Fire destroyed the main building of the cold storage plant of Bennet & Hight at Manasquan, N. J., on September 12. Thirty-five carloads of frozen fish were saved. A ton of meat was destroyed. The loss is about \$45,000, and the insurance \$30,000. The Manasquan fire companies were unable to do effective work, because of the ammonia fumes from the broken and melted pipes.

The cold storage house of the New South Brewing Company at Jellico, Ky., was destroyed in a conflagration which did about \$20,000 damage to fourteen buildings, on September 8. Cause not known.

### ICE NOTES.

Dr. J. S. Henderson, Oskaloosa, Ia., is interested in a project to start an ice plant at Waterloo, Ia., to be called Waterloo Artificial Ice Company.

Co-operative Coal & Ice Company, of Indianapolis, Ind., has increased its capital from \$50,000 to \$125,000.

The Crescent Ice Company, of New Orleans, La., through J. L. Onorato, has bought the New Orleans Ice Company's plant at Annunciation and Poeyfarre streets. The plant will be remodeled to make ice according to a newly patented plan which Mr. Louis P. Hart says is much cheaper than any heretofore devised. The work of changing the machinery will begin at once. The New Orleans Ice Company was formerly run by J. M. Beath. If the new equipment is a success the other six Harp plants will be changed to the new style at once. Practical tests can be made in about sixty days.

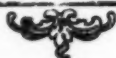
The Morris cold storage plant at Mexico City, Mexico, has been leased by the United States and Mexican Trust Company to F. Vogel, who has already taken charge of the plant. Over a year ago Mr. Vogel sold this plant to the Trust company, which was interested in a deal with J. L. Morris of Kansas City, Mo., to establish a refrigerator business for red snapper. It was proposed to have a boat at Veracruz equipped as a refrigerator, and as soon as the fish were caught they were to be frozen. They were also to be brought to this city in refrigerators and to be placed on ice at the Morris plant, where they were to be kept until they could be used. The plan was never carried out, and it is said that the Morris plant in the city will now be operated only as an ice plant.

Petitions in involuntary bankruptcy have been filed against the Independent Ice Company, of Syracuse, N. Y. The liabilities and assets are each about \$5,000.

Emerson, Marlow & Co., of South Water street, Chicago, Ill., will put up cold storage plants at Parsons, Kan., and Sedalia, Mo.

## GIANT INSULATING PAPERS

STANDARD FOR EIGHTEEN YEARS



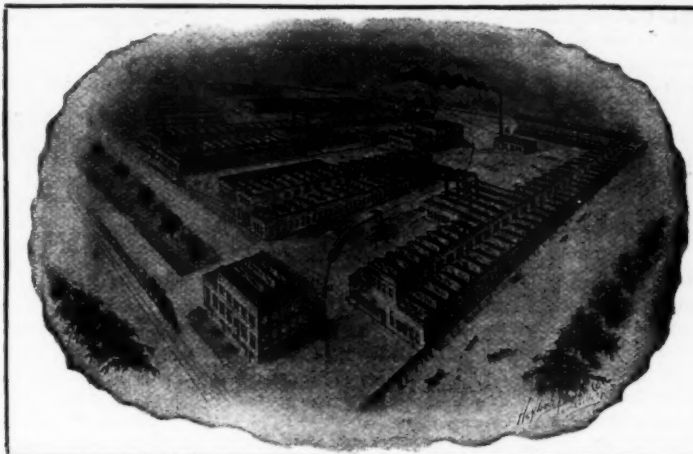
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## Henry Vogt Machine Co.

**ICE and REFRIGER-  
ATING MACHINERY**

**Louisville, Kentucky.**

Each building will be 80 x 100 ft. and two stories high, and will cost \$25,000.

A refrigerating plant to cost \$9,000 will be ordered for the Ohio State University.

Reisch Bros., brewers, of Springfield, Ill., will build a cold store at Lincoln, Ill., to cost about \$1,500.

J. C. Cooper, of the Atlantic Oil and Fertilizer Company, has bought a controlling interest in the Athens Ice and Coal Company, of Athens, Ga., and had himself made secretary, treasurer and general manager. His first act was to end the rate war which had been on for two weeks. Mr. Cooper is the owner of the People's Ice Company, of Athens.

John S. Worthington, for several years president and general manager of the Jefferson Ice Manufacturing Company, of Philadelphia, Pa., has bought the Potter ice and feed business in East Burlington, N. J., and is now operating there.

Von Donlon & Patton, of Goliad, Tex., are planning to put in a refrigerating machine.

The new cold storage plant of the Dade City Ice Company at Dade City, Fla., has opened for business.

A. P. McBride et al. will build a 50-ton ice plant at Topeka, Kan., to be ready for next season. Mr. McBride furnishes a site near the Santa Fe Railroad so a switch to the plant can be put in easily.

### EXPORTS TO OUR COLONIES.

Government statistical reports indicate that for the fiscal year just ended the United States shipped to Porto Rico provisions amounting to \$1,192,016. The provision exports to the Philippines for the year were \$311,191. To Alaska they were \$1,165,271.

### C. B. COMSTOCK Refrigeration Architect & Engineer

Union Stock Yards,  
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Specialist in the DESIGNING and BUILDING of PACKING HOUSES, ICE, POWER and CREAMERY PLANTS. Upon application I will send to prospective builders a partial list of PLANTS I designed.

### PRACTICAL HINTS FOR ENGINEERS.

By David L. Fagnan.

(From Cold Storage and Ice Trade Journal.)

(Continued from last week.)

#### Discharge Line and Condenser.

The fittings between the machine and condenser are provided with lead gaskets. The flanges in these fittings should be examined occasionally, and if the plant is shut down and allowed to cool the flanges should be tightened up a trifle. The pipes of the condenser should be kept as clean as possible so that the water will flow evenly over them and extract as much heat as possible from the ammonia. The colder the ammonia can be made in the condenser the more work it can do in the tanks. On this account well water or cool spring water is to be preferred. The oil trap in the line from the machine to the condenser should be examined weekly and the oil in it drawn off. The ammonia in liquid form flows by gravity from the condenser to the receiver, again ready for use in the tanks. In general the engineer should thoroughly acquaint himself with the runs of the pipes and the location of the valves, so that in case of trouble he would know what to do, where to transfer his ammonia in case of leaks and changes, such as adding more piping, etc. Valves are provided in suitable places, so that when it is necessary the ammonia in one part of the plant can be transferred to another without danger or loss. Before attempting to transfer the ammonia the man in charge should carefully see that he fully understands where the ammonia is to be put, etc. In making transfers, always run the machine very carefully.

#### Taking Ammonia Out of System.

When required to take the charge from the system during the winter or to make repairs at other times, an empty drum out of a number which has been obtained from the ammonia company should be connected the same as for charging, the only difference being that the drum should be placed on a scale and weight taken empty. Then open receiver valve and other valves leading to drum and watch scale closely. As soon as 100 pounds of ammonia have been added to drum close all lines and put another drum on in same way. In summer time ice or cold water must be poured over drum in order to facilitate charging. This taking-out operation is the most serious of any connected with refrigeration, as unfortunate results have occurred

when inexperienced operators were doing the work. Do not put more than 100 pounds in a large drum or 50 pounds in a half drum at any time. Procure more drums or lose the charge rather than take the risks of an explosion or damaging the machine and killing someone. The greatest care should be taken in such cases. After all the ammonia is taken from the system the air valves on top of condenser can be left open and other valves gradually opened and machine put in operation pumping out the coils again and discharging to atmosphere. Soon no more ammonia will be apparent and repairs, etc., can be started.

#### Ice Making.

The distilled water apparatus consists of the following parts: Oil separators, steam condenser, re-boiler, cooling coil, filter and storage tank (refrigerated).

Oil Separators.—The best and most efficient separator on the market should be put on exhaust pipe from the engine and properly trapped to sewer. The second oil separator should be examined at least once a season and cleaned, the coke renewed, burlaps and hay or excelsior also and the walls and bottom of

W. H. BOWER, General Manager. GEORGE E. BOWER, Secretary and Treasurer.

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OF PHILADELPHIA  
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Boston, 45 Kilby St., Charles P. Duffee.

Pittsburg, 22 Ross St., Pittsburg Transfer Co.

Baltimore, 1348 Block St., Baltimore Chrome Works.

Washington, 1227 Pennsylvania Ave., Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

Atlanta, Century Building, Southern Power Supply Co.

Jacksonville, Atlantic Coast Line Ave., S. E. W. Acosta.

New Orleans, Magazine & Common Sts., Finlay, Dicks & Co., Ltd.

Cincinnati, 9 East Pearl St., C. P. Calvert.

Chicago, 16 N. Clark St., F. C. Schapper.

Milwaukee, 136 W. Water St., Central Warehouse.

Kansas City, 717 Delaware St., O. A. Brown Company.

Omaha, 1013 Leavenworth St., Wm. M. Bushman.

Liverpool, Adelphi Bank Chambers, Peter B. McQuile & Son.



tank properly scrubbed out. This usually holds about a ton or two of coke, and the coke being porous, catches a great proportion of the oil and retains it. If the first separator fails to remove all the oil, as it will surely fail to a certain extent, then the coke will catch the remainder, and if it is working properly, there will be a small stream of water and oil flowing from the drain pipe leading to the sewer.

**Steam Condenser.**—The steam should preferably pass through a closed feed-water heater before passing to the steam condenser. This will give a fair amount of heat to the feed water and give less work to the condenser to do, and an increased economy is the result. The steam condenser should be kept clean and free from scale on the pipes and should be supplied with sufficient water to condense the steam. The best and most economical arrangement is to have the water after leaving the ammonia condenser pass by gravity over to the steam condenser and thence to either a cooling tower of the sewer. The water to the feed pump should be taken at highest point in the steam condenser and passed through the feed-water heater on its way to the boilers. (A drain pipe from bottom of feed-water heater should be run directly into re-boiler and end of pipe submerged.)

**Re-boilers.**—The re-boilers are for the purpose of removing any air or gases which may have been taken up in the condensers. The condensed water flows by gravity from steam condenser to re-boiler, the water in which should always be kept boiling, for if it is not, the ice will be white. The pipes coming from the steam condenser to the re-boilers should

be run down into them far enough so that the ends will always be covered with water. The regulating valves on the re-boilers should be examined often to see that they are not sticking; also the overflow in re-boilers, or the skimmer as it is called, should continually remove the floating oil and scum which usually floats there in spite of all precautions taken in every way.

(To be continued.)

#### FRESH AND REFRIGERATOR EGGS.

Falling off in receipts of fresh eggs of first qualities has occasioned some movement in cold storage stock. April stock may be had at 21c., and this holds the prices on fresh goods down, whereas otherwise it would tend to rise. Receipts on the whole have been increasing slightly. For the six days, September 8-14, receipts were 57,105 cases. The quotations are: Nearby fresh gathered, extras, 23½@24c.; do. firsts, 22@22½c.; Western, fresh gathered, extras, 22½@23c.; do. firsts, 21@21½c.; do. seconds, 19@20c.; do. thirds, 18@18½c.; Southern, 17½@19c.

At Philadelphia the receipts were 15,685 cases. The market has advanced 1@1½c. on choice stock, owing to light receipts. Most stock arriving is heat damaged and grades low. Prices are: Nearby, 20@23c.; Western, extras, 22c.; do. firsts, 21c.; Southwestern, 18@19c.

In the Boston egg market receipts were 25,467 cases. Cold storage stock has advanced in quantity to 173,976 cases or 14,926 cases more than a year ago. The prices are stiffer on top qualities, while medium grades are sluggish. Quotations are: Nearby, ex-

tras, 24@28c.; do. firsts, 20@22c.; Western extras, 21@22c.; do. firsts, 19½@20½c.; do. seconds, 17@18½c.

#### FRESH AND COLD STORAGE BUTTER.

The range of values during the week has remained unchanged. Speculation was not manifest and the butter stored was put away because it could not get the right price. The quotation of 19c. still stands for creamery extras, but 19¼ to 19½c. were paid for fancy lots. The volume of the receipts keeps up well and the weather conditions favor a continuation of the present level for some time to come. The receipts September 8-14 were 52,708 pkgs. The quotations are: Creamery, extras, 19c.; do. firsts, 17@18½c.; do. seconds, 14@16½c.; do. thirds, 13@13½c.; State dairy tubs, extras, 17½@18c.; do. firsts, 15@16c.; do. seconds, 14@14½c.; do. thirds, 12@13c.

At Philadelphia the receipts were 4,894 tubs and 7,382 boxes. Nearby extras are quoted at 19@20c.; do. firsts, 18@18½c.; Western extras, 19@19½c.; do. firsts, 17@18½c.

Boston's butter market has been quiet. The receipts were 28,610 tubs and 23,725 small boxes. The quotations are: Nearby extras, 20½@21c.; Western extras, 19½@20c.; do. firsts, 18½@19c.

#### COLD STORAGE ON THE NILE.

The cattle plague and the taking of Egyptian grazing lands for crop purposes having greatly reduced the number of beef cattle in that country, a scheme has been started to import frozen meat from Australia. The Nile Cold Storage Company has been organized to erect coolers at Port Said, Alexandria and Cairo. Mutton will also be imported, as the Syrian mutton now brought into the Egyptian market is inferior.

GUARANTEED LARGEST CIRCULATION IN THE ICE AND REFRIGERATING TRADES.

## COLD STORAGE

### ICE TRADE JOURNAL

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ICE TRADE JOURNAL. Vol. XXVII—No. 11.  
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NEW YORK

## FOR PURCHASING DEPARTMENTS

### HERSEY WATER METERS.

The accompanying illustration shows one of the largest batteries of water meters ever installed in connection with one establishment, and proves what an immense volume of water the G. H. Hammond Company's mammoth new packing plant at Chicago uses daily. This concern used the Hersey water meter for 15 years at their old Hammond (Ind.) plant, and the accurate service rendered, together with a minimum repair bill, decided them on installing this battery, which cost approximately \$6,000.

It is a well-known fact that first cost does not enter into the question of water meters, however much it may figure in other matters too much so it may truthfully be said in

cent. of the large institutions in Chicago are using the Hersey rotary meter. The Davies Warehouse and Supply Company have had taken a picture of the Hammond battery which has aroused great interest wherever it has appeared. They are being requested to send copies to all parts of the United States and Canada.

### PAINTING SMOKE-STACKS.

Heated surfaces are most difficult to keep well painted and protected. A good paint and a good painter is the prescription suggested. Dixon's silica-graphite paint, black, ready mixed, is said to have cured thousands of smoke-stacks from that active destroyer,

### NORTHERN ELECTRICAL'S BIG CONTRACT.

The Northern Electrical Mfg. Co., of Madison, Wis., has been awarded the contract for the entire motor equipment of the new shops of the Southern Railway Co. at Spencer, N. C., designed by S. D. Cushing, signal and electrical engineer of the Southern Railway Co. About 450 horse power of motors will be required. A combination of group and individual drive will be used, and all motor-driven tools requiring speed variation are to be equipped with Northern two-wire, variable speed motors. The Northern Electrical Manufacturing Co. will also furnish a 50-k.w. generator for lighting the shops of the company at Alexandria, Va.



HERSEY WATER METERS AT NEW HAMMOND PLANT, CHICAGO.

many instances. There are a great many water meters on the market of merit, but the Hersey was one of the very first introduced, and is one of the foremost in the estimation of users of meters, there being close to \$250,000 worth of these meters in use in the city of Chicago by such concerns as the International Harvester Co., Plano Manufacturing Co., Hammond Distilling Co., Consumers' Ice Co., Citizens' Brewing Co., Seipp Brewing Co., W. J. Moxley, Standard Forgings Co., Rosehill Cemetery, Chicago and North-Western Railway, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railway, Illinois Central Railroad, Chicago City Railway, Metropolitan Elevated Railway, Northwestern Elevated Railway, Chicago Junction Railway, Chicago Terminal Transfer Railway, Union Stock Yards and Transit Co., Cook County Institutions, Swift & Company, Libby, McNeill & Libby, Lipton car lines, Armour & Co., Armour car lines, Armour Soap Works, Armour elevator, Illinois Theatre, Iroquois Theatre. In fact, 90 per

cent. of the large institutions in Chicago are using the Hersey rotary meter. The Davies Warehouse and Supply Company have had taken a picture of the Hammond battery which has aroused great interest wherever it has appeared. They are being requested to send copies to all parts of the United States and Canada.

rust. Dixon's silica-graphite paint takes firm hold on the steel, and is not easily dislodged. Dixon's pigments are inert and unaffected by heat or gases. Mixed in correct proportions with best linseed oil, a tenacious, elastic, heat and weather resisting paint results. The binding oil is largely protected by the flake graphite pigment. The proposition is not a theoretical one, but has been demonstrated as true on thousands of stacks in different climes. A stack painted with Dixon's black is free of blisters, discolorations and rust. Dixon's black covers well and looks well during its long life.

### BARTLETT & SNOW ORDERS.

The following recent orders are among those reported by the C. O. Bartlett & Snow Co., manufacturers of mill and labor-saving machinery, Cleveland, O.:

Levi Cohn & Bros., Lancaster, Pa., one 72-inch Triumph steam dryer.

Ohio Retarder Co., Port Clinton, O., one 72-inch Triumph steam dryer.

The Sheets Bros. Elevator Co., complete elevator machinery outfit for their plant, which was recently destroyed by fire.

Good Roads Machinery Co., Uniontown, Pa., one elevating outfit.

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# PROVISIONS AND LARD

## WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the bbls., except lard which is quoted by the cwt., in tcs., pork and beef by the bbl., or tierce, and hogs by the cwt.

**Little Change in Prices—Occasional Firmer Tendencies—Increasing Speculation in January Option—Conservative Trading in Near Options—Fairly Active Cash Demands—Enlarged Consignments.**

The hog products markets have lacked force in speculation, but have shown increasing cash trading.

Prices through the week have varied little, and as alternately firmer and weaker, although that the January option is looking up a little more than in the previous week, while it beginning to take rather more buying interest from the outsiders. At this writing (Thursday) prices are weak and lower than the day before.

The packers have met the outside demand rather promptly, although they have been able to get most of the time rather firmer market conditions for the January than the nearer deliveries.

Indeed, the desire of the "longs" has been more to sell the October option, since the prospects have been of little force to general speculative inquiry because of the grain markets attraction, in their frequent varying prices, to the outsiders as speculators.

Yet from the fact that the hog supplies are of less volume than expected, and that their prices are, most of the time, firm, together with the feature of the increased amount of cash stuff finding an outlet, there would be

reasons for more confident market conditions for the near-by deliveries of the hog products than developed.

It is true that the weights of the hogs arriving are the largest for the season, and that there are some deductions from this that freer supplies of hogs may be expected; therefore, from that development alone that the interest would not be for stronger hog products markets right away. On the other hand it is contended that as more important hog supplies are due next month that if there is to be an effort for firmer products prices for more active selling that it should come about before that time. Yet the fact remains that so long as the outside speculative element is attracted to the grain market excitement that there is little prospects of an allurements to the hog products markets.

And with all of the late excitement in and radically higher prices for wheat and moderately better prices for corn, however that at this writing there is a light reaction to lower prices for the grain, the hog products markets have not been especially sensitive to the grain speculation. From this circumstance it has been argued that the hog products markets would ultimately be taken hold of by the outsiders as speculators.

But as we are coming upon the fall packing season, with the then larger supplies of hogs, it may be said that the hogs products

markets are offering some possibilities contrary to a few trade opinions, of near by very marked vitality to the prices for them, although the chances would seem to favor somewhat better conditions for them than those had latterly after the present slightly weak temper is dismissed.

And the most marked outlook for more regular prices would seem to come from the prospects of foreign demand and an enlarged home distribution; as concerns the latter, especially because the distributors, many of them, will find it necessary to fill in depleted stocks, after a long period of conservative buying, while that the prices of the hog products are upon a very reasonable basis for home consumption. The belief in a larger foreign trade, either in the way of demands or consignments, is based upon expected wants of Europe because of the results from the drouth, and the fact that there had been an intermitted period of ordinary consignments to the other side, because of the late trouble in the packing yards.

Europe is manifesting a little more interest in buying, even now, both of lard and meats; but it is no way active in its orders for those products, however that it is taking some other commodities, notably feedstuffs and beef fats promptly, and paying steadily stronger prices for them, but which class of products would naturally have earlier buy-

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ing interest, as provoked by the effects of the drouth, than hog products, and which latter could await a late period of the season for decidedly vigorous buying, however that there is always more or less desire among buyers to discount possibilities. The tallow buying, however, for foreign consumption is as yet in Europe and not in this country.

So far as concerns home demands for the hog products the South has been a more regular buyer than other absorbing points. The necessity of re-supplying more freely than latterly is most marked at the Eastern and Western points.

The demand from Europe keeps up for feedstuffs, more particularly the cottonseed and linseed meal; but the tallow market in England has advanced again this week 9d., with the Continent steadily buying the tallow upon the English markets; our home soapmakers have taken a little alarm on possible demands, thence upon the supplies of the tallow in this country, and have paid this week 1/4c. advance for it.

Export demand for cotton oil has quieted, yet that the undertone of its market is healthier because not only of an expected larger business in it with Europe for the season, but with the general outlook of other food products, and the somewhat less satisfactory promise of the cotton crop, although the present indications of the cotton crop are of a large yield, or in the neighborhood of 11,500,000 bales, whatever may develop concerning it through weather conditions in the next few weeks, yet that that amount is less than had been regarded as probable concerning the yield when there were the highly sensitive views, a few weeks since, concerning it.

It is regarded that the corn crop is to a very fair extent out of danger from frost, besides that little damage was done it latterly by the weather conditions, although that some late planted corn may yet suffer. But that by October 1 clearer ideas of the volume of the corn crop may be had as more or less damage could be done intermediately. It looks just now as if the 2,500,000,000 bushel estimate of the corn crop would have to be pulled down and that the outturn would be nearer 2,300,000,000 bushels; yet that that amount would be plenty large enough if had in good condition, although conceding that the consumption of corn would naturally enlarge under the known damage to the wheat crop with its possible prices, and as disregarding the speculative situation for the wheat which has entertained this week some extreme opinions concerning wheat crop damage, but which have been in part dismissed or contradicted by the later development of weather injury.

Estimated Chicago stocks show a reduction from September 1. They are 122,000 tes. lard, 45,000 bbls. pork, 18 3/4 million pounds ribs.

The average weight of hogs at Chicago last week was 255 lbs., against 245 lbs. the previous week, 259 lbs. corresponding week in 1903, and 246 lbs. in 1902.

In New York there is a moderate export business in pork at firm prices, with sales of 250 bbls. mess at \$12.50 to \$13; 100 bbls. family at \$15, and 200 bbls. short clear at \$13.50 @15. Western steam lard has a little more of an export demand, and is firmer in price,

with not much pressed for sale in New York from competing points with Chicago. Sales of 750 tes. on p. t., quoted at \$7.30@7.35. City steam lard is wanted for export at \$7.12 1/2, with to \$7.25 asked. Sales of 300 tes. at \$7.12 1/2. Compound lard in rather more demand, with 5 1/4c. quoted for car lots. In city meats, bellies are held more firmly in price, and have increasing demands, while they are in moderate stock; sales of 75,000 pounds pickled bellies, 12 lbs. average, 9 1/4c.; 14 lbs. average, 9c.; 10 lbs. average, 9 3/4@10c. Smoking at 10 1/4@10 3/4c. Of pickled shoulders sales of 3,000 at 7c., and of pickled hams 4,800 at 10@11c.; green bellies, 10c.; green hams, 9 1/2c.

Exports for the week from Atlantic ports: 1,789 bbls. pork, 9,914,702 pounds lard, 12,585,887 pounds meats; corresponding week last year: 3,165 barrels pork, 11,772,692 pounds lard, 12,696,366 pounds meats.

**BEEF.**—There are light distributing movements and a moderate export trading; prices held steadily. City extra India mess, tes., \$13.50@14.50; barreled mess, \$8; packet, \$9; family, \$10.

#### FERTILIZERS IN CANARY ISLANDS.

British Consular reports state that there is a large business done in chemical fertilizers in the Canary Islands, which is rapidly increasing with the growth of the trade in bananas, etc. In view of the prospects of the Canary fruit trade, it might pay to establish a fertilizer depository in Teneriffe or Las Palmas for the sale of chemical manures. The principal ingredients imported are sulphate of ammonia, sulphate of potash, nitrate of potash, nitrate of soda, muriate of potash, superphosphates of bones, superphosphates of lime, dried blood and coppers.

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ended Sept. 10, with comparative tables:

	PORK, BARRELS.		
	Week Sept. 10, 1904.	Week Sept. 12, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 10, 1904.
United Kingdom ..	112	678	33,714
Continent .....	469	717	17,916
So. and Cen. Am. ....	296	165	16,805
West Indies .....	837	1,641	55,805
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	180	44	9,513
Other countries .....	.....	.....	1,969
Totals .....	1,789	3,165	135,722

	BACON AND HAM, POUNDS.		
	Week Sept. 10, 1904.	Week Sept. 12, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 10, 1904.
United Kingdom ..	11,096,800	10,007,420	458,330,894
Continent .....	946,505	2,347,701	51,496,974
So. and Cen. Am. ....	42,375	141,750	4,751,176
West Indies .....	174,875	199,495	10,836,290
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	800	.....	65,975
Other countries .....	30,472	.....	1,561,297
Totals .....	12,585,887	12,696,366	527,042,615

	LARD, POUNDS.		
	Week Sept. 10, 1904.	Week Sept. 12, 1903.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 10, 1904.
United Kingdom ..	4,619,854	3,829,888	221,712,812
Continent .....	4,428,336	6,959,129	240,146,657
So. and Cen. Am. ....	341,080	329,465	14,715,497
West Indies .....	482,570	509,210	30,231,875
Br. No. Am. Col. ....	3,200	.....	385,410
Other countries .....	9,662	55,000	3,579,007
Totals .....	9,914,702	11,772,692	510,719,258

#### RECAPITULATION OF WEEK'S EXPORTS.

	Pork, bbls.	Bacon and Hams, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York .....	1,497	3,957,800	5,819,450
Boston .....	25	2,416,575	971,000
Portland, Me. ....	.....	1,001,175	125,000
Philadelphia .....	.....	.....	88,000
Baltimore .....	177	6,449	1,616,556
New Orleans .....	90	74,150	118,870
Montreal .....	.....	5,129,747	1,175,826
Totals .....	1,789	12,585,887	9,914,702

#### SUMMARY OF MOVEMENTS.

	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 10, 1904.	Nov. 1, 1903, to Sept. 12, 1903.	Increase.
Pork, lbs. ....	27,141,400	26,210,000	931,400
Bacon & hams, lbs. ....	527,042,615	523,000,695	1,024,920
Lard, lbs. ....	510,719,258	486,925,139	23,844,119

#### EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS.

Following were the exports of commodities from New York to foreign ports for the week ending September 10, 1904, as shown by Lunham & Moore's statement.

Steamers and Destinations.	Oil		Beef—		Lard—	
	Cake.	Cheese.	Bacon.	Butter.	Tcs. & Bbls.	Pork. Tcs. & Pkgs.
Umbria, Liverpool .....	1345	130	802	100	.....	299
Carpathia, Liverpool .....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	388
Bovic, Liverpool .....	1735	314	75	.....	.....	365
Baltic, Liverpool .....	372	2341	2350	297	37	50
St. Paul, Southampton .....	.....	1797	5	.....	.....	100
Minnehaha, London .....	4847	139	2316	.....	645	3462
Wells City, Bristol .....	.....	15	.....	.....	650	2075
Anchoria, Glasgow .....	344	372	123	50	50	530
Graf Waldersee, Hamburg .....	2240	.....	260	.....	470	8900
Rotterdam, Rotterdam .....	3700	.....	48	.....	1148	1935
Kroonland, Antwerp .....	2136	718	26	.....	148	604
British Princess, Antwerp .....	8164	152	25	.....	50	570
Kaiser Wil. der II., Bremen .....	.....	.....	50	.....	10	.....
Bremen, Bremen .....	.....	.....	224	.....	.....	700
La Savoie, Havre .....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100	1309
Kentucky, Baltic .....	1250	.....	300	10	685	2500
Manuel Calvo, Mediterranean .....	.....	.....	290	.....	15	118
Prinz Oskar, Mediterranean .....	.....	50	.....	.....	.....	765
Total .....	24072	2061	6108	5768	851	642
Last week .....	97181	2577	7694	6375	770	915
Same time in 1903 .....	32606	7715	14410	560	742	806
Last year, 100 hhds. and 2,400 tes. tallow.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	917

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# TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

## WEEKLY REVIEW

**TALLOW.**—The English market steadily advances. The London sale on Wednesday showed by one cable 9d. advance, with 90 per cent. sold out of 1,250 casks offered, and by another cable 6d.@1s. advance, with 1,200 casks sold out of 1,400 casks offered.

There was no stir to demand among our home soapmakers up to the time of the further advance in London, but which was followed by buying of 400 hhds. city by the soapmakers at an advance to 4½c.

The reasoning on the part of the home consumers had been "the export demand has not yet appeared, and that there is no reason for alarm on our part," despite the steadily hardening European markets. Yet the further advance in London on Wednesday proved too much for a strict following of that argument.

The home soapmakers had been for a long time resting upon the opinion that "tallow was too high," that they would buy conservatively of it until there were other developments, and that as they were carrying fair supplies that they could afford to be independent.

The fact that there was for a long time moderate production through the labor troubles meant little to them on the reasoning that they had plenty of tallow to carry them along, while that it would be a question of a moderate time for a resumption of normal make of the tallow, as is nearly the case at present; and that by conservative action on their part that there would necessarily be some accumulation of tallow which would forbid strong prices for it. The dull buying had the effect of keeping tallow prices down to the old point, or that which prevailed several weeks since, but that the English advance had prevented a decline for it; yet that the further rise in England this week

has proved a bolstering to the home trade demand.

The exporters are not, as implied, as yet interested; but export demand may start up at any time on the strong look of affairs abroad.

If export demand should come along there would, of course, be an even stronger look to the market, since the soapmakers would not want the supplies to get out of their hands, as in the event of an export business there would be an even stronger market against the home soapmakers.

There are some melters, city and out of town, not offering their tallow supplies promptly at the current better prices than last week, as having confidence in the market, and that as it may further be affected by the foreign situation.

But it is a fact that it is a market of possibilities rather more marked than ordinarily. The price offered for city, hhds., is now 4½c., and for city, in tierces, 4¾c. The melters, by the sale of 400 hhds. city this week, are well cleaned up except of store lots, which are probably of only moderate volume. The edible tallow is rather scarce and higher, and it would be hard to buy it under 5½c. for city, except perhaps resales, although some out of town at 5¼c. It will be observed that there has latterly been an advance to 7½c. bid for oleo stearine. Although the collections of fat are somewhat larger, yet that the stock is, as yet, moderate, and that the supply of edible tallow was pretty well cleaned up by the business of the previous week.

The receipts of country made tallow are only moderate, and it is rather promptly taken up, with 300,000 pounds bought this week at 4¾ to 4¾c., as to quality, chiefly at 4½c.@4¾c.

The Western packers are talking stronger, but not much trading as yet, where prime packers, in tes., is quoted at 5¼c., and city renderers at 4½c.

(Continued on page 42.)

**OLEO STEARINE.**—There was a little urgent demand a few days since in New York which sent the market up to 7½c., with 300,000 pounds taken at that, and the market may be considered strong at 7½c. bid in New York and Chicago, with some of

the pressers talking to 7¾c. Now that the labor troubles are adjusted, and, as well, that the outside collections of fat are increasing the make of the stearine is enlarging; but at some of the Eastern points, particularly the stocks had been a good deal reduced because of the long period of modified productions, and it is only because the compound lard business has been of a moderate order that the stearine market is not further improved. Sales in New York of 250,000 pounds at 7½. Chicago asks 7¾.

**LARD STEARINE.**—Offers to sell are moderate, yet wants are light; quoted at 8¼@8½c.

**COTTONSEED STEARINE.**—Nominal, pending the new make.

**LARD OIL.**—There is freer buying by the manufacturers and a fairly well held line of prices. Quoted, 58@59c.

**GREASE.**—Exporters are steady buyers moderately; they are taking yellow, good house and bone at 3¾@4c. The home pressers are doing little. The soapmakers buy very moderately. Yellow quoted at 3¾@3¾c.; house, 3¾@4¼c.; bone, 3¾@4¼c.; B white, 4¾@5c.; A white, 5@5¼c.

**GREASE STEARINE.**—Supplies are moderate, and the market is a firm one. Yellow at 4¾c., white at 5c.

**OLEO OIL.**—Rotterdam is buying slowly, as it became supplied latterly on its free takings of the accumulated stocks. The present narrow supplies keep the market firm. Rotterdam quotes 52 florins. New York choice at 9¼c., prime at 7¾c.; low grades, 6c. A sale reported of 1,000 tes. in Rotterdam at 52 florins.

**COCOANUT OIL.**—Slight changes are made in prices, with lessened demands. Ceylon, spot, 6¾@7c.; August to October shipment, 6¾c.; Cochin spot, 7¾@7½c.; August to October arrival, 7@7¼c.

**PALM OIL.** holds to steady prices, with only a moderate trading. Lagos quoted 6c.; commercial red, 5½c.; ordinary red, 5¼c.

**CORN OIL** ranges from \$3.80 to \$4.05, with moderate dealings on home and export account.

**NEATSFOOT OIL.**—Trading is a little larger, as made up of small lots, with prices well maintained; 20 cold test, 94c.; 30 do., at 84c.; 40 do., at 64c.; price, 50c.; dark, 45@46c.

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# COTTONSEED OIL

## WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is an official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, and the official organ of the Oil Mill Superintendents' Association of the United States.

**Fairly Good Undertone—Slight Changes Only in Prices—Diminished Export Demand—Some Increase of Western Interest—The Entire Market Situation Will Depend a Good Deal Upon the Outcome of the Corn and Cotton Crops.**

It has been a sort of hesitating cotton oil market for the week, with at times a little easier tone, more so at the beginning of the week and thereafter a somewhat steadier attitude. The steadier tone was occasioned partly by the fears of colder weather upon the crops, more particularly the corn crops, and indirectly by the sensitive and excited speculative condition of the wheat market, which had some effect upon corn prices, while it would be understood that there is more than the significance of the cotton crop for a bearing upon cotton oil, or the seed fat markets, and that the extent of the corn crop as it will influence the volume of supplies of animal fat and their prices has to be reckoned with in the long run for developments of all markets for fats.

It is true that at the beginning of a cotton oil season the situation would be more a sentimental one, as concerns any issue of the corn crop, and that actual conditions as from supplies of and demands for animal fats would be an outcome at a later period of the season; nevertheless it is fair to say that the next two weeks' transpirings concerning both the corn and cotton crops will be watched with a good deal of interest by all traders in fats, whether of the seed or animal productions; and that as the crops indications are favorable or otherwise so there is likely to be a limited influence had upon even current market conditions for them, whatever more positive influence comes from them with a more advanced period of the year. The corn crop has been thus far only slightly injured, and a fair portion of it is practically safe from weather contingencies, yet there is a considerable acreage that could suffer in quality at least by severe frosts this side of

October 1, and indeed that it may require highly favorable weather conditions to bring that portion of the crop out safe.

We are not now looking for a 2,500,000,000 bushel corn crop, which was indicated a few weeks since by government and some other investigations, yet that there is still a promise of a somewhat larger crop than that of last year. Our opinion is that the corn crop promises at present about 2,300,000,000 bushels.

But a large corn crop will be needed this year, considering the damage that has been done the wheat crops, not only of this country, but of Europe, and the consequent diversion of some demands to corn from wheat on the part of Europe, chiefly, yet a little more freely even in this country.

And implying that damage has been done the wheat crop over our Western growing sections, there is only recognized actualities, and no consideration is taken of the wild reports of further damage within the last few days to the crop and which are, so far as is at present apparent, mainly instigated for speculative purposes.

It has been more because of the wheat crop developments and the advanced prices for the wheat, partly from speculation, that the corn market has been influenced to better figures through this week rather than that much interest has been attached as yet to corn crop damage reports.

And it begins to look like some sensitive situations for fat markets generally as the season advances, however held down the lard and some other fat positions are at present, although conceding that the season is yet a little too young to get a fair line on its outcome. The distinction at least can be made that while a few weeks since the trade expectations were that the coming season was likely to be an exceptionally low trading basis one for food products under the then general crop prospects, however that then some little damage was admitted to the

wheat crops, particularly those in Europe, that the possibility is now for next season, at some time in it, for better prices than those expected before latterly; yet that better food products markets than had been counted upon will depend for an actuality upon the next two weeks' crop developments both for corn and cotton.

At this writing the Western weather reports are of an even more intense order, as affecting market conditions for wheat, but are not spreading much influence over corn, the leading growing States of which are not reporting much damage. Yet there is nothing especially alarming about the cotton crop as yet; indeed the weather for the cotton crop in many sections is about all that could be desired, although there is some nervousness over a few reports from Mississippi and one or two sections in the Southeast as concerns effect of late weather conditions upon the crop, and which, taken with the admitted injury to the Texas crop, brings down some late estimates of the crop. In our opinion, there is just now a promise of about a 11,500,000-bale crop, which may be diminished or exceeded as September weather conditions may prove hurtful or as the late weather may be favorable to a top crop.

It is, of course, the "public" that is putting up the prices of wheat in this country, and as yet the foreign markets are not sympathizing fully; indeed some kinds of grain could be brought back from Europe at present and sold at a profit at some of the prices prevailing here; and because of the failure of the Continental and English markets to respond to the sharp advance in the prices of wheat in this country early in the week there was some reaction in it from excited prices even at times when the Western weather reports were even more unfavorable.

The reference is made to grain market conditions in connection with cotton oil, since, ultimately, all food products markets

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more or less sympathize or harmonize, however protracted the issue, and notwithstanding that there is nothing at present from a basis of supply and demand to affect the market values of some products, however speculatively they have been taken hold of, and as discounting the future or as indulging in sentiment. And it must be understood that the cotton oil market is not as yet materially hardening in price, and that it could remain down, perhaps, for awhile from the cotton crop influence alone, if it turns out in volume to present expectations of it. But only that it would seem that as there is wheat crop damage, however, less it is than the speculators make it, or that there should prove material injury to the corn crop, which is only a little more possible than before latterly, that at some time through next season that there would be some effect upon all fat market positions, however reserved some of them are just now for firmness.

We noticed several weeks since the steadily enlarging demands from Europe for feed-stuffs in this country, and that meal was being bought freely at the mills by the exporters; moreover that that would be the first significant exhibition of the effects of the drouth situation in Europe. Thereafter there was an advancing tendency for tallow and which has steadily kept up, with the Continent freely buying tallow supplies upon the English markets. The London sale on Wednesday showed further advance of tallow of 9d., and even of 1s. on some grades. Our home soapmakers had pushed aside the foreign market situations for tallow, particularly as no export demand had appeared here for the tallow, but it begins to look as if an export demand would come along for the tallow and that the home soapmakers would

be forced through it to more interest in taking supplies. Indeed the soapmakers have paid  $\frac{1}{8}$ c. advance for the tallow this week, or to  $\frac{1}{4}$ c. for city hogsheads.

If the tallow market goes higher it would have an influence upon the cotton oil position. As yet the tallow prices are responding only moderately to the firmer European tendency, while at Chicago prime packers, in tierces, is at  $\frac{5}{4}$ c. and city renderers at  $\frac{4}{4}$ c.

The soapmakers are not at present materially interested in cotton oil, although the oil at  $\frac{3}{4}$ c. per pound, which is practically its present value, is very reasonable for use by the soapmakers as compared with the cost of tallow. But the soapmakers are pursuing a very "odious" manner in buying any of the raw materials just now as having hopes of all right, to them, prices for the cotton oil on their expectations of the cotton crop, while they succumb slowly to the present interpretation of the tallow situation and the general European outlook for supplies of it.

The lard market does not vary much from late prices; the speculators are into grain and out of hog products at present, while the packers are more interested in taking in somewhat freer supplies of hogs than boosting the prices of the products; but there is more of a cash business in lard, and the belief is that lard will ultimately do somewhat better, and particularly when the speculators turn their attention to it, as it is probable they will when the wheat excitement subsides, since the hog products have hardly budged from the point had before the late advancing tendency for grain, and the speculators will probably in the near future have a buying mood upon them.

The various products markets are outlined

as they appear at present, because they are likely to become factors upon the entire fat situations.

The current trading in the cotton oil is in some respects of a more moderate order than that of the previous week.

The exporters are now much quieter in their interest in buying cotton oil. The foreign markets—some of them—which had been steadily buying the oil for several weeks—more particularly the edible qualities of it—seemed to have satisfied their more pressing needs, and they are now quiet at the small advance made latterly for the oil. As before remarked, the home soapmakers are doing little and seem to await the new season's oil offerings, although there are perhaps about 150,000 barrels old oil unsold over the country, but which could hardly be called an especially large amount even at the beginning of a new crop season.

The cottonseed supplies over the South are not as yet generally sought after; there is a good deal of an indisposition to pay over \$12 per ton for them, yet that the price is not determined upon in a general way, although that there have been some small sales of the seed in various sections ranging all the way from \$12 to \$18 per ton. It is understood that many of the mills, particularly in the Southeast, will not begin crushing until about the middle of October. There are, of course, many sections, more particularly in the Southwest, that will market their seed supplies promptly, but that the Southeast will be influenced a good deal by the size of the cotton crop, which at present is of a fluttering order in that direction, and by some other features but which have been alluded to in previous reviews.

The home compound makers have continued

# THE AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

CABLE ADDRESS "AMOOTAIL," NEW YORK

## COTTONSEED PRODUCTS

OIL, CAKE, MEAL, LINTERS, ASHES, HULLS




GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
CHICAGO, 1893  
PARIS, 1900

AMERICAN COTTON OIL CO.

27 Beaver Street, New York City

GOLD MEDALS  
AWARDED  
BUFFALO, 1901  
CHARLESTON, 1902

WRITE OR WIRE US FOR  
PRICES AND SAMPLES.



CABLE ADDRESS—"ARMSTRONG" DALLAS.  
CODES—LIEBER, ROBINSON, YOPPS.

ARMSTRONG

PACKING Co.

PACKERS - SOAP MAKERS -  
COTTON SEED OIL REFINERS.



DALLAS, TEXAS.

moderate buying interest in the oil, more particularly in the West, but for early deliveries, while there is no disposition among them to contract materially ahead of near needs.

Since the business with the West, as noted in our previous review, there have been sales of 5,000 barrels bleaching grade at 26½c. in tanks at a Southwest point, and 5 tanks in Chicago at 27c., which prices would be further paid.

The prices at the various Southern points at this writing are 23c. bid for crude at some of the Southeast mills and to 23½c. asked, while other Southeast points offer to sell at 23c. and have sold 25 tanks in lots at 22¾c. @ 23c. Texas is at 22c., Mississippi at 22¾c., and Memphis 23c., as covering general quotations, rather than some special figures at favorable transportation points.

The trading in New York for the week has been 2,000 barrels for export at 29c. up to 30c. for prime yellow to edible grades, including butter grade, white and winter yellow at 32½c. @ 33c. A. the close of the previous week 300 barrels prime yellow sold, November, at 29½c. where prices stood; September, 29@29½c.; October, 29@29½c.; November, 29¼@29¾c.; December, 29¼@29¾c.; January, 29¼@29¾c. On Monday sales 100 barrels prime yellow, October, 29¼c.; 700 barrels do., November, 29¼c.; 700 barrels do., December, 29¼c.; 600 barrels do., January, 29¼c.; early prices, September, 28¾@29¼c.; October, 29@29½c.; November, 29¼@29¾c.; December, 29¼@29¾c.; January, 29¼@29¾c.; and late September, 28¾@29c.; October, 29@29½c.; November, 29@29½c.; December, 29@29½c.; January, 29@29½c. On Tuesday, early in the day, September, 28¾@29¼c.; October, November, December, 29@29½c.; January,

29¼@29½c.; and late, September, 29@29½c.; October, 29¼@29½c.; December, 29¼@29½c.; January, 29¼@29½c.; sales 1,500 barrels prime yellow, November, 29¼c.

On Wednesday, early in the day, steady market; no sales. Prime yellow, New York, September, 29@29½c.; October, 29¼@29½c.; November, 29¼@29½c.; December, 29¼@29½c.; January, 29¼@29½c.; and late, quiet and steady market, without sales; September, 29@29½c.; October, November, December and January, all at 29¼@29½c.

On Thursday the early market was fairly steady, with sales in New York 300 barrels prime yellow, October, 29½; 700 barrels do., 29¼; 700 barrels November, 29½; 400 barrels do., December, 29½; 300 barrels do., January, 29½; prices thin; September 29@29½; October, November and December, all at 29¼@29½; January, 29¼@29¾; and late a firmer tone and a small advance on the later deliveries; prime yellow, September 29@29½; October, 29¼@29½; November, December and January, all at 29½@29¾.

(Continued on page 42.)

#### COTTONSEED OIL SITUATION.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Aspegren & Co.)

New York, Sept. 15.—Another week has passed, and prices are still unchanged. It seems that every time we touch 30c. selling orders prevent a further advance, and whenever a reaction to 29c. takes place, heavy buying orders rally the market. The traders, as a rule, prefer to stay out of it until the market has shaped itself for a definite course. They are mostly all sitting on the fence ready to jump either way. Inactivity reigns and the market is dull, but the traders all keep their eyes open watching developments

in the competing fat markets and listening to the crop reports with great interest. One of these days there will be something doing, but just what it is going to be is what is puzzling the average trader.

The domestic demand for oil is good, and this prevents any surplus of oil from accumulating. The export markets need oil, but are holding off hoping to secure it at lower figures when the weight of the crush will be better felt in about a month or two.

Refiners are not ready sellers on account of the limited offerings of crude for new crop, and the crude oil mills do not care to sell until they get the seed which does not seem to be forthcoming yet.

It looks as if the course of the market would be guided by the following two factors: (1) Will the farmer sell his seed at the price the mills are bidding for it now? (2) Will competing fats continue their upward tendency, thereby inducing consumers to buy cotton oil on a larger scale? As regards the first question, so far, it looks as if the farmer would not be a free seller of seed, and if he does not sell it there will be no weight of a heavy crush to be felt. In this case the foreign consumers will not realize their expectations, and may have to pay higher prices. As regards the second question, the English market for tallow advanced yesterday with heavy purchases; this in turn caused an advance here of ¼c. a pound.

The soapmakers both here and abroad find cottonseed oil very cheap, and are beginning to buy for future deliveries. The advance in soap fats is bringing them in. Should lard follow the course of tallow we might see some heavy buying by compound lard makers.

The undertone is very strong indeed, and we repeat what we have said in our last circulars that the market is in a strong condition with more bull arguments than bear arguments for the present. It is a market well worth watching.

Closing prices at noon to-day were as follows: Prime summer yellow cottonseed oil, September, 29c. bid, 29½c. asked; October, 29¼c. bid, 29½c. asked; November, 29¼c. bid, 29½c. asked; December, 29¼c. bid, 29½c. asked; January, 29½c. bid, 29¾c. asked.

We further quote: Prime winter yellow cottonseed oil, 32½c.; prime summer white cottonseed oil, 32c.; Hull quotation of cottonseed oil, 17s. 3d.; prime crude oil in tanks in Southeast or Valley, new crop, 23c.

## The Procter & Gamble Co.

Refiners of All Grades of

## COTTONSEED OIL

Aurora, Prime Summer Yellow  
Boreas, Prime Winter Yellow  
Venus, Prime Summer White

Marigold Cooking Oil  
Puritan Salad Oil  
Jersey Butter Oil

Cable Address  
Procter, Cincinnati, U. S. A.

Office: CINCINNATI, O.  
Refinery: IVORYDALE, O.

**COTTONSEED OIL EXPORTS**

Exports of cottonseed oil for the week ending September 15, and since September 1, were as follows:

FROM NEW YORK.		
Ports.	For week. Bbls.	From Sept. 1, 1904. Bbls.
Alexandria .....	280	360
Antwerp .....	...	325
Auckland .....	20	20
Barbados .....	...	31
Colon .....	14	14
Copenhagen .....	150	250
Demerara .....	12	52
Dantzic .....	...	100
Port de France .....	224	224
Galatz .....	100	100
Genoa .....	100	400
Gothenberg .....	...	100
Hamburg .....	...	100
Havana .....	25	35
Havre .....	30	530
Hong Kong .....	...	51
Hull .....	...	100
Kingston .....	36	13
Leghorn .....	150	150
Liverpool .....	500	500
Macoris .....	177	177
Marseilles .....	...	1,450
Martinique .....	...	54
Melbourne .....	87	154
Montevideo .....	...	114
Naples .....	75	225
Port au Prince .....	...	5
Port Natal .....	...	78
Rio Janeiro .....	274	274
Rotterdam .....	1,300	1,310
St. Kitts .....	121	121
Sierra Leone .....	...	10
Southampton .....	250	250
Stettin .....	95	245
Stockholm .....	50	50
Trieste .....	150	550
Valparaiso .....	94	222
Venice .....	425	1,250
Vera Cruz .....	8	8
Totals .....	4,756	10,127

FROM NEW ORLEANS.		
Marseilles .....	2,050	2,050
Hamburg .....	1,215	2,045
Antwerp .....	700	700
London .....	500	500
Liverpool .....	600	800
Trieste .....	...	2,100
Totals .....	5,125	8,255

FROM GALVESTON.		
Antwerp .....	...	1,295

FROM BALTIMORE.		
Rotterdam .....	...	400
Bremerhaven .....	...	200
Totals .....	...	600

**COTTONSEED OIL AS DRYING OIL.**

The difficulties in the way of preparing a really suitable drying oil for use as a paint vehicle from cottonseed oil may fairly be regarded as insuperable, says Oil and Colourman's Journal. A ten-ton batch of eight tons good linseed oil and two tons good cottonseed oil was spoiled by being boiled together. The stearine of the cottonseed oil separates out continuously, and the chemical action of the drier in forming metallic stearates accentuates the natural tendency of cottonseed oil to deposit stearine. Until there is proof to the contrary, experts are inclined to doubt the possibility of cottonseed oil as a paint drying oil.

**CABLE MARKETS****HAMBURG.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Hamburg Sept. 15.—Market firm, with good demand from soapmakers for off grades; sales at 37¼ francs, c. i. f. for good grades; sales at 37¼ francs, c. i. f. for good brands off oil; quote prime summer yellow at 39 francs, and butteroil, 41 francs.

**ROTTERDAM.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Rotterdam, Sept. 15.—Dull; inactive; quote prime summer yellow, 21½ florins; butteroil, 23½ florins.

**MARSEILLES.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Marseilles, Sept. 15.—Market dull; buyers holding off for lower prices; quote prime summer yellow and spot, 46 francs; forward, 47 francs; winter oil, 50¼ francs; spot, 51½ francs for forward.

**TRIESTE.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Trieste, Sept. 15.—Market dull and inactive; quote spot prime summer yellow, 45¼ francs, and forward, 47 francs.

**LIVERPOOL.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Liverpool, Sept. 15.—Market steady; sales of good off summer yellow at 17s. 9d., and prime summer yellow, 18s. 3d. for prompt shipment to English ports from America.

**SOUTHERN MARKETS MEMPHIS.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Sept. 16.—Buyers are bidding Memphis crude at from 20@23½; Mississippi Valley, Alabama, 22½@23. Unsettled seed prices are restricting oil trades. Prime meal at Memphis is 21½. Buyers are numerous.

**DALLAS.**

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Dallas, Tex., Sept. 16.—The oil market is firm; 22 is bid for prime September. Mills are not selling freely. Meal is in good demand, with fair sales, at 24½, September, f. o. b. Galveston. Texas mills are about all starting for the season.

**PRODUCE EXCHANGE NOTES.**

Two memberships were sold at auction at \$225 each.

Proposed for membership: E. S. Woodworth (grain), Fred M. Brooks (grain).

Visitors: A. C. Hartzog, A. F. Langdon, H. O. Baldey, London; Adolf Ihm, Hamburg; J. H. Norton, W. O. Mumford, H. C. Siener, J. A. Patten, Chicago; George Gerdes, W. H. Hendren, New Orleans.

**ASPEGREN & CO.,**

Produce Exchange,  
NEW YORK,

**Commission Merchants**

EXPORTERS

**Cotton Oil, Tallow**  
AND GREASES.

**Lombard Iron Works & Supply Company**  
AUGUSTA, GA.

Builders and Dealers in **ENGINES, BOILERS, Tanks, Stacks, Standpipes, etc.; Bridge and Architectural Iron Work; Railroad, Cotton, Saw, Fertilizer, Oil and Ice MACHINERY and Supplies and Repairs; Shafting, Pulleys, Hangers, Leather and Rubber Belting and Hose; MILL SUPPLIES and TOOLS; Foundry, Machine, Boiler and Bridge Work. Capacity for 300 hands.**

**BOLOGNA MEAT.**

It is a remarkable fact that good bologna bulls—much of the meat being good butcher stuff—dress a higher per cent. of their live weight than average steers of the dressed beef variety. They cost more than some grades of the beef steer. The bull is chunky and of well-rounded barrel shape. His meat is rather strong, except for those who like the taste of gamey steaks. This strength of flavor particularly fits the bull for the bologna sausage and gives him the name of "bologna bull." The figures for May are not available, and those for June are not complete, but those of another year will serve the purpose of illustration.

The May tests were upon 577 bologna bulls. They averaged 1,361 lbs. each, and dressed an average of 797 lbs. per head, or slightly over 58½ per cent. of their live weight. Those for June averaged 1,317 lbs. each, and over 58½ per cent. of their live weight. dressed 769 lbs. per head, or a little over 58 1-3 per cent. The May bulls cost \$4.26 per 100 lbs. live weight and \$6.70 dressed. The 423 June bulls cost \$4.36 alive and \$6.85 per 100 lbs. in the carcass after deducting receipts—for hide offal, etc. A good beef steer will not dress more.

It is a remarkable fact that while the live cost only increased 28c. to 68c. per 100 lbs. during July, August and September, the dead cost increased 87c. to \$1.10 per 100 lbs. The difference is due almost entirely to the extra cost of handling such stock alive and dead during the hot months of the year. The figures given are those of one of Chicago's biggest abattoirs.

**The Stillwell-Provisioner Laboratory**  
**Re-Appointed as Official Chemists**  
**to the New York Produce Exchange**



# HIDES AND SKINS.

(Daily Hide and Leather Market.)

## Chicago.

**PACKER HIDE S.**—The large receipts of cattle are causing an increased slaughter, but packers say that the beef trade is still unsettled. The hide market is steady but less active since the largest tanners have pretty well supplied their wants with sole leather hides. There is not much trading reported in strike native steers, but last sales of these were at 11½ and 11¼c. It is thought that choice lots of September native steers would bring 12½c., but buyers are not interested at the 13c. price asked by some packers to sell September native steers ahead. The market on late salting Texas is steady at 12¼c., 11¾c. and 10¾c., with no further sales of consequence to be noted. Butt brands and Colorados are unchanged at 11¼c. Present receipts are running quite largely to branded cows, but the market on these is steady at the recently established price of 10½c. Some of the packers are offering strike light native cows at 10¾c., as they find that they are unable to secure 11c. with country buffs selling at 10c. Heavy native cows are held at 10¾ to 11c., with no sales reported. No further transactions have been made in bull hides, but one packer claims to have refused 8½c. for February, March, April and May native bulls flat for grubs. Branded bulls are quiet at the asking prices of 8 to 8¼c.

**COUNTRY HIDES.**—The larger sales of buffs at 10c. and 9c., as given yesterday, have established the buff market at these prices. Dealers continue to offer buffs at 10 and 9c., but some tanners are holding out of the market, as they claim to be procuring Ohio and Indiana buffs at these prices. Some of the Chicago dealers still have buffs to deliver that were sold at 10¼ and 9¼c. The easing up of the market on buffs will no doubt influence prices on heavy cows to some extent, although there is still more or less demand for them with few to be had. Dealers continue to hold heavy cows at 10¼ and 9¼c., but buyers are not bidding over 10 and 9c. Milwaukee tanners are only offering 10¼ and 9¼c. for extremes, but as dealers are all sold ahead they are not disposed to make further sales of choice lots of extremes at less than 10½ and 9½c. Some lots of extremes, however, could probably be secured at 10¼ and 9¼c. Heavy steers are selling at 10¼ to 10½c. selected, but choice lots in carloads easily command the outside figure. One local dealer is offering a car of Denver branded steers and cows at 9c. flat. Bulls are unchanged at 8¼ and 7¼c., with small lots moving at these prices.

**CALFSKINS.**—Milwaukee tanners and others who have agreed to pay only 13½c. for city skins are not securing any in Chicago as far as can be learned, and in fact dealers state that they will not accept less than 14c. for prime lots of skins. The market on Chicago and choice outside cities, however, is not considered quotable at over 13½c. Tanners are still operating in Ohio, Michigan and Indiana at 13½c. for choice country skins, but the market here on regu-

lar countries is hardly quotable over 13¼c. Kips are unchanged at 11½ to 11¼c. and veals, 12c.

**SHEEPSKINS.**—The market continues to rule firm, with some packers still holding for \$1.10 for sheep and lambs together. Last large sales of lambs were at \$1.07½ and sheep at \$1. Some Missouri River lambs have been sold at 90c., while other lots have brought \$1. The country market continues closely cleaned up at prices ranging from 60 to 90c., according to quality. Dry pelts are selling at 13½ to 14½c., with some held at 15c.

## New York.

**DRY HIDES.**—A sale of about 1,700 Bogotas has been made at the unchanged prices of 19½c. for Savanillas and 20c. for mountains. It is understood that about 12,000 of the Orinocos received yesterday were sold previous to arrival at equivalent to 21½c., duty paid. It is reported here that a large European house has bought up all of the rainy season East Indian buffalo hides. Bazaar slaughters are quoted here at 7¼d.

**CITY SLAUGHTER HIDES.**—A good demand continues and a packer who recently sold 2,000 September native steers at 12¼c. is now reported to have cleaned up the balance of his September natives, about 3 or 4 cars, at the same price. Another packer has sold 2 or 3 cars of strike native steers at 11½ or 11¼c. An outside packer has sold a car of native steers at 11¼c. and a part car of bulls has been sold at 9c.

**COUNTRY HIDES AND CALFSKINS.**—Recent sales have pretty well cleaned up the holdings of car lots of cows in the hands of New York State dealers and no further sales are reported to-day. One buyer states that he was unable to procure several lots of State cows at under 9¼c. flat. Calfskins continue steady and offerings are light as receipts now are limited. Country skins are quotable at \$1 to \$1.05, \$1.30 to \$1.35 and \$1.60 to \$1.65. Country kips rule at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 12 to 16 lbs. and \$2 to \$2.10 for 16 lbs. and up.

## Leather Conditions.

The large sales of hemlock sole noted yesterday included one big transaction reported as amounting to 350,000 to 400,000 sides which were purchased by the Endicott-Johnson Co. from the United States Leather Co. The purchase is said to involve \$1,750,000 and that a check was given in partial payment of \$550,000. As noted yesterday, this big sale was mostly of hemlock rejects and scabs and principally of overweight leather. It is understood that good prices were obtained, although rates were under the regular market as the buyer cleaned up all the odd lots and will also have considerable stock delivered on future shipments. Some parties here think that the prices paid for rejects were about 15½ to 16c. Nothing of account

has developed in the rest of the market, but moderate sales of union and oak are being made at steady prices. There is also more buying of hemlock by other shoe manufacturers and out-of-town buyers are also operating here. Some large export sales of hemlock have also been effected. Only moderate quantities of belting butts are selling here, and local jobbers say that they are not disposed to take offerings of local tannages of Texas oak sides which they claim can be bought at 25c. tannery run. Shoe manufacturers have advanced prices 2½ to 5c. per pair on split and calf boots and shoes and some small sales have been made at these advanced prices to New York shoe jobbers.

## TO TAN SHEEP PELTS.

Sheep pelts are greatly enhanced in the market by being tanned so as to be used for laprobes, rugs and other fur skin purposes. A competent furrier gives the following simple process for tanning the sheep pelts. This process may be used for tanning any other fur skin: Wash the pelt well in warm water with soapsuds until the wool is thoroughly cleansed. Rinse it well. Soak it for one day in a solution of alum and salt, using eight ounces of each in enough water to cover the pelt. Strain well and stretch on a board. When the pelt is half dry sprinkle the flesh side of the pelt with equal parts of pulverized alum and salt. Fold together and let it remain indoors for a week, turning it twice a day to get the alum and saltpeter equally upon all parts of the skin surface. When well dried, rub the flesh surface well with pumice stone. This will make the skin substance soft and white. This completes the tanning process. The pelt can now be trimmed according to the taste of the owner.

Sheep pelts which may be worth only \$1.50 in their raw state may be given a commercial value of \$2.50 in this way, and there is a considerable market for such goods. The wool puller may find it worth his while to pick out his best flocks and turn his fleeces into this commercial form for market. Soft lamb skins are very profitably marketed in this way, and at flattering prices, when compared with the same pelts in a wool pulling sense.

## CARROLL S. PAGE, HYDE PARK, VT.

Green Calfskins, Country Hides, Sheep  
Hides, Tallow, Bones.  
Wool Puller and  
Tallow  
Renderer  
Manufacturer of  
Page's Perfected  
Poultry Food

## TANNING CHEMISTS

If you will send us samples of your spent tan, tanning extracts, greases—ALL YOUR BY-PRODUCTS, We will give you prompt and accurate analysis, and tell how to get the most money from your waste products.

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STILLWELL-PROVISIONER LABORATORY, 36 Gold St., NEW YORK

Official Chemists—N. Y. PRODUCE EXCHANGE

Branch, Floor A, PRODUCE EXCHANGE



## CHICAGO SECTION



What is the name please?

And the strike struck out, and the "Finks" lit out.

The next good big job will be the grading, curbing and paving of Bubbly Creek—sewer and gas already in.

Swift & Company's sales of fresh beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, September 10, averaged \$8.0682 per pound.

I. S. Henkle says: "As a cure for insomnia, and incidentally a desire to see a continuation of the stock yards strike, count cattle for a week."

It was remarkable during the strike how many people with store teeth were under the doctor's orders to partake of nothing stronger than soda crackers and milk.

Stock yards and Packingtown timekeepers enjoy one qualification over any other class of men thereabouts. They can read off the war news without a breakovitch or balkski, and without fear of dislocation of voice or having a jawcomeoff.

Paul Morton, Secretary of the Navy, will appoint a number of Western farmer youth to positions in his department. He probably wants to have them tell the old folks, during vacation, what it feels like vomiting the nails out of their shoes.

It is noticeable that the restaurant scorecards are beginning to get thumb-marked and dog-eared in the neighborhood of meat orders. Also the microscope and axe have fallen into innocuous desuetude as table adjuncts during the past week.

Rumor says that Alec Winter went with the Brecht Butchers' Supply Co. this summer to take charge of their packinghouse machinery department, which means competitors will have to look to their laurels this fall and prepare for a battle royal next spring.

The final act in winding up the affairs of the Chicago Packing and Provision Company has been taken, and the corporation dissolved according to law. Notice of the dissolution has been filed with the Cook County Recorder. The papers are signed by President F. V. Putnam and Secretary Lester Troup.

The other day a wild-eyed person came tearing like mad along Exchange avenue, making for Halsted street, and every one

asked: "What's the matter?" Strike breaker being chased, or did Fred Johnson take him for a pure bred cattle breeder? No. He had been to Morris' to show Rudolph something new, and the old man pulled that look on him—that's all.

The stockyards strike cost the packers several dollars, but they don't begrudge the price, they say. Edward Morris has scratched up enough to commence building him a cosy little home to cost all told—house, grounds and airship lodge—around \$150,000, and then have car fare left and manage to drag along somehow.

The surest sign that things have really harbinger of returning prosperity is that Charley Connor's "Price prohibitive!" and Charley Cone's "You know it!" have found their sea legs again. And also, likewise, a harbinger of returning prosperity is that Wm. B. Davies has had his hairs trimmed—they have been noticeably neglected during the late unpleasantness.

It rained out Morgan Park way during the week, consequently Col. W. E. Skinner is feeling good—better, rather. Big rains out in that section always please the Colonel in the good old summer time. No he is not addicted to that tired feeling, and has an automatic sprinkler, anyway. He says he has noticed particularly for a number of years that a long drought—in fact, any kind—has always been broken up by rain.

Now they all say Inspector Hunt is a pretty wise old Bohemian after all. He knew the lads he had to deal with, and concluded they could be more satisfactorily reasoned with as they were regaining consciousness. His power of persuasion, aside from being hereditary, is even more effectual than hypnotic influence, and his method of administering requires much less waving of arms, one swing generally being sufficient.

During the strike the best grades of beef cattle found the readiest sale at good and firm prices. Since the settlement of the strike, however, the neglected canner is receiving the most attention, stocks of canned goods having run low, owing to dearth of labor skilled in this class of work. Stockers and feeders have come in for more attention, also. Outside packers and butchers, shipers and speculators have given the market considerable tone during the week.

Mayor Harrison is said to be preparing to leave the city (to the people of course—he don't want the city) on a belated fishing excursion. Many of the people who voted for him hope if he catches anything it will be a

"fresh hold on himself" on this street railway business. If he has any pull with the City Railway Company he might get them to put another one-half a car a week on the Halsted street line, even if they have to rob Wentworth avenue of that much.

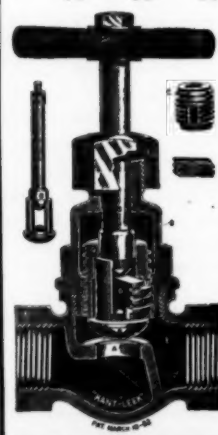
While both strike leaders and packers were commenting on the general peacefulness of the strike, Dr. Rudolph H. von Kotsch, head of the Swift & Company Hospital, was attacked by four men at 37th street and Ashland avenue. The physician was thrown to the ground and the horse ran away with the overturned vehicle. With his revolver in one hand and the buggy whip in the other, Dr. von Kotsch attacked the four men. Two of them he knocked down, a third ran away after receiving a cut in the face, and the fourth was captured and turned over to a policeman. The physician was cut about the face and his back was slightly injured by his fall.

Quite a number of Packingtown strikers went back to work on Monday, and quite a number did not. Consequently there was no little dissatisfaction exhibited, and an uglier mood was noticeable among knots of these latter collected on the streets, more so than ever during the strike. If the men who worked during the strike stick, and the packers carry out their intention of working their men near to full time, there will be many who walked out nine weeks ago who will perhaps never walk in again—to work. Owing to the packers disposing of quite a number of horses, and other conditions growing out

### Burlington Brass Works BURLINGTON, WIS.

JAMES B. CLOW & SONS, Agents, CHICAGO

THE **"Kant Leek"**  
X X X VALVE



SELF-GRINDING  
SELF-SEATING  
ALWAYS TIGHT

Constant use improves them.  
No discs to give out.  
No repair kit needed.  
Always ready.  
It never fails.  
We guarantee every valve to stand a working pressure of

**300 POUNDS**

of the strike, perhaps a less percentage of teamsters went back to work than of any other body.

Since the disinterment of several policemen from Bubbly Creek recently (they were alive) considerable speculation has been rife as to what use this thoroughfare really is aside from acting as a counter-irritant to the odors of Packingtown. Could not some enterprising capitalist purchase, quarry and sell it to the fertilizer manufacturers at so much percentage—which is high—of “malodorous effluvia?” Its specific gravity is a matter of record at the stock yards police station, sworn to by the resurrected patrolmen.

What with the strike settled without the aid of the military, T. R. telling Rogers to go to grass, Papa Davis getting a strangle hold on his wad, Bryan ordering to keep his face closed until further orders, Mayor Harrison giving their trump card away to a Boston tyke, S. Allerton declaring for T. R., the Irish societies for Russia and the Chicago Examiner for Japan, Vermont and Maine both gone done it, Candidate Parker absorbed in his blueberry patches, and Jack-knife Ben announcing that a farmer don't know how to strop a razor anyhow—with all this the Democrats seem to have struck a row of stumps. But then the campaign has only just cut its first tooth, and one Tom Taggart is a wise German allright, allright. What's that?

While it is true the price of meat did not materially rise during the strike, the figures obtaining before, based on good beef cattle, held strong to stronger, however. Whoever supplied the retail butcher and at what price the \$2 to \$3 grass heifer and young cow stuff certainly was not responsible for his charging his customers good beef cattle prices, but he did, nevertheless. Prices did not advance, or decrease, but quality deteriorated so materially that greatly decreased consumption was the result. Cheap, immature cattle, badly handled in the cooler, given the public at good, well-handled beef cattle prices, stalled, angered and finally swayed opinion in favor of the big packers, who were under boycott and could not relieve the public of the oppression imposed upon it.

Edward Bishop, manager of the South Chicago branch of the Armour Packing Company, and James Ball, salesman, were assaulted and seriously injured while returning from Grand Crossing, where they had delivered a load of meat. Bishop's head was covered with wounds and his body with bruises. Ball's condition was as bad.

The assault was committed by two men whom Bishop permitted to ride in his wagon. It had reached Madison and South Chicago avenues on the return journey when the two men appeared, trudging along the road. One of them carried a leg of mutton on his shoulder.

“Want to buy this?” they queried.

The manager said he did not, as he had just disposed of a wagon load of meat. Then the man said he was tired, and asked if he and his companion could ride to South Chicago. Bishop consented, and the two jumped in. The first few blocks were covered with

out thought of danger. Then Bishop was struck on the head. He turned and saw the men were armed. Ball fell, struck from the hind. The men carried “billies.” The manager and the salesman were knocked down several times. Then the strangers jumped from the wagon.

#### DEFEND THEIR PRICES.

One of the outside packing firms not affected by the strike boycott this week sent this letter to a Chicago paper in defence of their course during the strike:

“At this time we hear a great deal in regard to the exorbitant prices that have been charged during the last two months by the independent packers. This talk has been in the papers continually for the last two months and has interfered greatly with the consumption. Now that the strike is over we think it is no more than right that the people should understand they have not been hurt by any prices made by the independent packers. And from what we understand we do not think the retailers, as a rule, have gotten unusual profits on what they sold. The high prices have been imaginary rather than real.

“We can demonstrate without difficulty that our prices to the trade have not advanced, on an average, one-quarter cent per pound during the ten weeks' strike. At no time during the strike was any great change made in our prices. We also believe that the other independent packers can demonstrate as well as we can that the public has been well taken care of so far as they had power to control prices. MILLER & HART, Independent Packers.

#### LESSONS OF THE STRIKE.

In an editorial funeral oration over the meat strike corpse the Chicago Chronicle points these morals:

Now that the stock yards strike is as dead as a door nail it will become the butcher workmen—most of whom took no interest in it, many of whom wholly disapproved of it and all of whom were misled into it by President Donnelly and a few others—to reflect on the lessons which it teaches.

The first of these lessons is that it is useless to try to corner unskilled labor. The places in the packinghouses deserted by the strikers have been filled for the most part with unskilled negroes from other cities and from the South, who do the work just as well as the white men who joined the strike. Admitting for the sake of argument that skilled labor can sometimes be cornered, how is it possible to corner such labor as these negroes can furnish, which is so abundant everywhere that not all of it can be employed?

The next lesson is that it is foolish to strike for wages on a falling labor market. The time to strike, if strikes there must be, is when the employers have large and profitable contracts to fill and when labor is in great demand. It was almost unprecedented folly in the leaders of the stock yards strike to order a strike of unskilled labor at a time when many large interests are curtailing production.

The third lesson is that it is too late in the day to think of settling questions of wages by force. On Monday there was not a murder nor a murderous assault at the stock yards, and one of the strike managers remarked pathetically: “The fight is over.” It is admitted that a strike is “a fight.” That is, it is an attempt to compel employers by physical violence to employ workmen whom they do not want and to pay them more than they can afford to pay them.

This reign of mob rule, which is a reversion to barbarism, has had considerable vogue for the last twenty years, but is rapidly coming to an end. What was made by it in the strike in Colorado? What was made by it in the strike of the street car employees in this city? What has been made by it in the stock yards strike? In every case the violence has been resisted and defeated and the greatest sufferers have been the workingmen. Moreover, this method is making no progress. It is less effective to-day than ever before in the history of organized labor.

Still another lesson is that it is suicidal to conduct a strike which does not enlist public sentiment in its favor. It is impossible for anything to escape the influence of public sentiment. Gompers, Mitchell and all the wisest labor leaders admit that no strike was ever successful that did not appeal to public sentiment. The stock yards strike never had public sentiment with it, for many reasons.

The people could not see any merit in the strike to begin with. Then they were deeply impressed that the strikers broke faith with the packers and purposely interrupted the first settlement. Finally, the people are tired of strike lawlessness and violence. Even when a strike is meritorious they ask themselves: “Where will this reign of force end? It is possible there is no way to settle the smallest disputes without fighting it out?”

If the butcher workmen will learn these lessons the strike will prove an inestimable benefit to the cause.

#### THE RICHEST STOCKMAN.

The wealthiest livestock owner in the world is the governor of Chihuahua, Mexico. He is General Louis Terrazas, and is said to be worth \$200,000,000. The American State of which he is the chief executive, lies along the border of Texas. The governor has been granted four months' leave of absence, and will spend most of it in an extensive tour through the United States. He has more than 1,000,000 head of live stock. Among these are 200,000 head of cattle and a good bunch of goats. He employs 10,000 men on his ranches, and owns 5,000 houses in the city of Chihuahua. He has a controlling interest in all the banks and financial institutions in his State. He knows his political business.

#### WHAT HE GOT OUT OF IT.

He never took a day of rest,  
He couldn't afford it;  
He never had his trousers pressed,  
He couldn't afford it;  
He never went away, care free,  
To visit distant lands, to see  
How fair a place this world might be,  
He couldn't afford it.

He never went to see a play,  
He couldn't afford it.  
His love for art he put away,  
He couldn't afford it.  
He died and left his heirs a lot,  
But no tall shaft proclaims the spot  
In which he lies—his children thought  
They couldn't afford it.

—Chicago Record-Herald.

**JUTE CLOTH**—for pressing leakage and blood  
**FINE BURLAPS**—for carrying beans and  
beans.  
**BURLAPS and BAGS**—for any purpose.  
**W. J. JOHNSTON, Manufacturer & Importer**  
182 Jackson Boulevard, Chicago.



## CHICAGO PROVISION LETTER.

(Special to The National Provisioner from C. D. Forreth &amp; Co.)

Chicago, Sept. 15.—We quote to-day's market as follows: Green hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; green picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; green New York shoulders, 10@12 ave., 7½; 12@14 ave., 7½; green skinned hams, 18@20, 9½@10; green clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. hams, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; 18@20 ave., 9½; No. 2 S. P. hams, 10@12 ave., 9½; 12@14 ave., 9½; 14@16 ave., 9½; No. 1 S. P. skinned hams, 16@18 ave., 10½; 18@20 ave., 10½; 20@22 ave., 10½; 22@24 ave., 10½; 24@26 ave., 10½; 26@28 ave., 10½; No. 1 S. P. picnics, 5@6 ave., 7½; 6@8 ave., 7½; 7@9 ave., 7½; 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; No. 1 S. P. N. Y. shoulders, 8@10 ave., 7½; 10@12 ave., 7½; S. P. clear bellies, 8@10 ave., 10; 10@12 ave., 9½.

## CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

## RANGE OF PRICES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	7.12	7.12	7.10	7.10
January .....	7.40	7.40	7.17	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	7.42	7.42	7.40	7.40
January .....	6.60	6.60	6.57	6.57
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	10.90	10.95	10.87	10.87
January .....	12.55	12.55	12.52	12.52

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	7.15	7.15	7.02	7.05
January .....	7.40	7.40	7.10	7.12
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	7.42	7.45	7.35	7.40
January .....	6.62	6.62	6.52	6.55
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	10.95	10.95	10.57	10.65
January .....	12.60	12.60	12.35	12.40

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	7.05	7.07	7.05	7.07
January .....	7.12	7.15	7.10	7.15
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	7.35	7.42	7.35	7.37
January .....	6.55	6.65	6.52	6.62
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	10.60	10.85	10.60	10.77
January .....	12.40	12.65	12.37	12.55

WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	7.07	7.12	7.07	7.10
January .....	7.15	7.22	7.15	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	7.37	7.40	7.35	7.35
January .....	6.65	6.70	6.62	6.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	10.77	10.82	10.75	10.80
January .....	12.70	12.80	12.60	12.72

THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	7.07	7.07	7.00	7.00
January .....	7.17	7.17	7.12	7.17
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	7.37	7.37	7.25	7.27
January .....	6.67	6.67	6.62	6.65
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	10.75	10.85	10.70	10.75
January .....	12.70	12.82	12.70	12.77

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1904.

LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
October .....	6.97	7.00	6.92½	6.95
January .....	7.12	7.15	7.10	7.12
RIBS—(Boxed 25c. more than loose)—				
October .....	7.25	7.25	7.10	7.10
January .....	6.65	6.70	6.62½	6.67
PORK—(Per barrel)—				
October .....	10.82	10.82	10.62	10.70
January .....	12.80	12.85	12.72	12.75

## EVERY WEEK

Some New Chance  
TO GET A BARGAIN

See Page 48

## CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

## RECEIPTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 5.....	10,282	290	10,857	13,106
Tuesday, Sept. 6.....	5,311	453	7,220	23,440
Wednesday, Sept. 7.....	13,107	446	11,292	19,581
Thursday, Sept. 8.....	8,021	828	8,003	20,597
Friday, Sept. 9.....	3,958	618	15,357	5,480
Saturday, Sept. 10.....	800	100	8,000	5,000

Totals this week.....	41,479	2,735	60,729	87,204
Previous week.....	61,318	3,527	97,604	83,836
Cor. week 1903.....	69,539	5,048	117,793	138,039
Cor. week 1902.....	60,977	5,562	111,991	105,545

## SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Sept. 5.....	3,091	125	5,537	3,441
Tuesday, Sept. 6.....	1,926	4	3,256	7,544
Wednesday, Sept. 7.....	3,500	79	4,191	10,156
Thursday, Sept. 8.....	3,913	54	4,755	10,879
Friday, Sept. 9.....	2,166	89	4,279	6,888
Saturday, Sept. 10.....	1,000	...	3,000	2,000

Totals this week.....	15,596	301	25,018	41,008
Previous week.....	28,674	845	28,074	34,567
Cor. week 1903.....	26,887	885	21,871	60,235
Cor. week 1902.....	21,606	730	26,622	34,028

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven markets for week ending Sept. 10, 1904.....336,000  
 Week ago.....301,000  
 Year ago.....348,000  
 Two years ago.....293,000  
 Total receipts for year to date, 15,173,000, against 13,605,000 year ago, 15,217,000 two years ago.  
 Receipts at six points (Chicago, Kansas City, Omaha, St. Louis, St. Joseph, Sioux City), as follows:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Week ending Sept. 10.....	144,900	177,900	192,000
Week ago.....	149,300	251,300	192,400
Year ago.....	207,800	315,500	250,800
Two years ago.....	214,400	204,900	248,800

## CHICAGO HOG SLAUGHTER.

Chicago packers slaughtered hogs during week ending Sept. 10 as follows:	
Armour & Co.....	13,100
Anglo-American.....	3,600
Continental.....	1,800
Swift & Company.....	11,800
Hammond & Co.....	2,100
Morris & Co.....	3,400
Boyd-Lunham & Co.....	500
S. & S.....	300
H. Boore & Co.....	7,400
Roberts & Oake.....	400
Other packers.....	6,400

Total.....	47,200
Left over.....	2,000
Week ago.....	66,700
Year ago.....	110,200
Two years ago.....	85,400
Three years ago.....	103,400

## AVERAGE PRICE OF HOGS.

Week ending Sept. 10.....	\$5.45
Previous week.....	5.37
Year ago.....	5.74
Two years ago.....	7.64
Three years ago.....	6.40

Estimated receipts of live stock week ending September 17:  
 Cattle.....70,000  
 Hogs.....145,000  
 Sheep.....100,000

## AVERAGE PRICE OF GOOD BEEF CATTLE.

Week ending Sept. 10.....	\$5.15
Previous week.....	5.00
Three weeks ago.....	5.25
Year ago.....	5.25
Two years ago.....	6.40

## CATTLE.

Beeves, choice to prime.....	\$5.85@56.20
Steers, good to choice, 1,200 to 1,300 lbs.....	5.40@ 5.80
Steers, fair to good exporters and shippers.....	4.80@ 5.40
Steers, medium beef.....	3.85@ 4.70
Steers, inferior and plain.....	3.30@ 3.85
Steers, grass Texas.....	2.25@ 4.00
Steers, fed Texas.....	3.00@ 5.00
Steers, western range.....	3.20@ 4.50
Cows and heifers, fair to good.....	3.00@ 3.50
Cows and heifers, good to fancy.....	3.75@ 4.40
Cows, good cutting to fair beef.....	2.10@ 2.70
Cows, common to good canners.....	1.25@ 2.00
Cows, grass Texas.....	2.25@ 4.00
Stockers and feeders, poor to fair.....	2.00@ 3.25
Stockers and feeders, good to choice.....	3.30@ 4.10
Bulls, poor to choice.....	1.65@ 4.00
Calves, common to fair.....	2.75@ 5.00
Calves, good to fancy.....	5.50@ 6.75

## HOGS.

Heavy shippers, good to choice.....	\$5.45@56.65
Butcher weights, good to choice.....	5.50@ 5.80
Heavy Packing, rough to fair.....	4.75@ 5.50
Heavy mixed, plain to good.....	5.25@ 5.50
Assorted light, 150 to 180 lbs.....	5.65@ 5.80
Good to choice, 185 to 200 lbs.....	5.70@ 5.95
Pigs, poor to choice, 60 to 130 lbs.....	4.65@ 5.50

## SHEEP.

Wethers, good to prime mixed.....	\$4.15@42.20
Mixed lots, fair to good.....	3.25@ 3.80
Wethers, western grass, fair to prime.....	3.85@ 4.10
Ewes, fair to fancy.....	3.20@ 3.75
Ewes, plain to good breeding.....	3.25@ 3.75
Culls, bucks and scalawags.....	2.00@ 3.00
Yearlings, good to prime.....	4.00@ 4.50
Yearlings, poor to fair.....	3.25@ 3.80
Lambs, fat western range.....	4.85@ 5.80
Lambs, spring, good to prime.....	4.70@ 6.25
Lambs, spring, poor to fair.....	3.00@ 4.75
Lambs, range feeders.....	4.40@ 4.65

## CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

NOTE.—It is difficult to quote flat retail figures applicable to the whole of the city, every market having a practically different scale according to location, class and volume of trade, etc.

## Beef.

Native Rib Roasts.....	18@20
" Sirloin Steaks.....	18@20
" Porterhouse Steaks.....	22@25
" Pot Roasts.....	10@12½
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	12½
Beef Stew.....	6@8
Boneless Corned Briskets.....	10
Corned Rump Native.....	8@10
" Ribs.....	5
" Flanks.....	5
Round Steaks.....	10@12½
" Roasts.....	10@12½
Shoulder Steaks.....	10@12½
" Roasts.....	10@12½
" Neck End Trimmed.....	7
Rolls Roast.....	10@12½

## Lamb.

Hind Quarters.....	15
Fore.....	12½
Legs.....	16
Stew.....	8
Shoulders.....	10
Chops, Rib and Loin.....	20

## Mutton.

Legs.....	12½
Stew.....	14
Shoulders.....	8
Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore.....	10
Rib and Loin Chops.....	16

## Pork.

Pork Loin.....	14
" Chops.....	14
" Tenderloins.....	20
" Butts.....	10
Spare Ribs.....	8
Blades.....	6
Hocks.....	6
Pigs Heads.....	5
Leaf Lard.....	9

## Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	12½
Fore.....	10
Legs.....	14
Breasts.....	8@10
Shoulders.....	10
Cutlets.....	20

## Butchers' Offal.

Tallow.....	3@3¼
Mixed Bone and Tallow.....	2@ 3
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lb.....	11@12
Calfskins, under 8 lb. each.....	55@65

## SOUTH WATER STREET MARKETS.

## Live Poultry.

Turkeys.....	10@12
Chickens.....	11½
Hens.....	11
Roosters.....	7
Springs.....	13@13½
Ducks.....	10@11
Geese.....	8@ 9

## Iced Dressed Poultry.

Turkeys.....	11@13
Chickens.....	11@12
Springs.....	13@14
Ducks.....	10@12
Geese.....	8@ 9

## Veal.

Choice.....	9 @ 9½
Heavy.....	85 to 120 lbs. 8 @ 9
Medium.....	85 to 80 lbs. 7 @ 8
Small.....	50 to 60 lbs. 6 @ 7
Coarse.....	small to heavy 4½@ 5½

## Butter.

Creamery, Extras.....	18½10
" Firsts.....	16½@17½
" Second.....	14½@15
Dairies, Choice.....	10
" Firsts.....	13@13½
" Ladies.....	12½@13
" Packing stock.....	11½

## Eggs.

Extras.....	30½@31
Prime firsts.....	12½@13
Firsts.....	17½@18
Fresh, at mark, came inc.....	14½@17

## MARKET PRICES

## CHICAGO.

## WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

## Carcass Beef.

Western Cows.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Native Cows.....	5 1/4 @ 6
Western Steers.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Good Native Steers.....	5 @ 6 1/4
Native Steers, Medium.....	7 1/4 @ 7 3/4
Heifers, Good.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Heifers, Medium.....	5 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hindquarters.....	1 1/4c. over straight Beef
Forequarters.....	1 1/4c. under

## Beef Cuts.

Steer Chucks.....	5 @ 6
Cow Chucks.....	3 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Boneless Chucks.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Medium Plates.....	2 @ 2 1/2
Steer Plates.....	3 @ 3
Cow Rounds.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Steer Rounds.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Cow Loins, Common.....	8 @ 8
Cow Loins, Medium.....	9 @ 9
Cow Loins, Good.....	10 @ 11
Steer Loins, Light.....	12 @ 12 1/2
Steer Loins, Heavy.....	16 @ 18
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.....	12 @ 12
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.....	10 @ 10
Strip Loins.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Shoulder Butts.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Rolls.....	10 @ 10
Rump Butts.....	10 @ 10
Trimnings.....	4 @ 4 1/4
Shank.....	2 @ 2 1/4
Cow Ribs, heavy.....	10 @ 10
Cow Ribs, Common Light.....	6 @ 6
Steer Ribs, Light.....	11 @ 11
Steer Ribs, Heavy.....	13 1/2 @ 14 1/2
Loin Ends, steer-native.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Loin Ends, cow.....	9 @ 9
Hanging Tenderloins.....	5 @ 5
Flank Steak.....	7 @ 9

## Beef Offal.

Livers.....	2 1/4 @ 2 1/4
Hearts.....	2 @ 2 1/4
Tongues.....	13 @ 13
Sweetbreads.....	20 @ 20
Ox Tails, each.....	3 @ 3
Fresh Tripe-plain.....	4 @ 4
H. O.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Kidneys.....	4 @ 4
Brains.....	3 @ 3

## Veal.

Heavy Carcass Veal.....	6 @ 6
Light Carcass.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Medium Carcass.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Good Carcass.....	10 @ 10
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 10
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Medium Racks.....	6 @ 6
Good Racks.....	7 @ 7

## Veal Offal.

Brains.....	4 @ 4
Sweetbreads.....	20 @ 20
Plucks.....	25 @ 25
Heads, each.....	10 @ 10

## Lamba.

Medium Caul.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Good Caul.....	8 @ 9
Round Dressed Lamb.....	10 @ 10 1/4
Saddles Caul.....	10 1/2 @ 11
R. D. Lamb Saddles.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Caul Lamb Racks.....	7 @ 7 1/4
R. D. Lamb Racks.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Lamb Fries, per pair.....	8 @ 8
Lamb Tongues, each.....	3 @ 3
Kidneys, each.....	1 1/2 @ 1 1/2

## Mutton.

Medium Sheep.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Good Sheep.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Medium Saddles.....	10 @ 10
Good Saddles.....	11 @ 11
Medium Racks.....	6 @ 6
Good Racks.....	7 @ 7
Mutton Legs.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Mutton Stew.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Loins.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Tongues, each.....	3 @ 3
Heads, each.....	3 @ 3

## Fresh Pork, Etc.

Dressed Hogs.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Pork Loins.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Leaf Lard.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Tenderloins.....	17 @ 17
Spare Ribs.....	8 1/2 @ 9
Butts.....	8 @ 8 1/2
Hocks.....	5 @ 5 1/2
Trimnings.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Tails.....	3 @ 3
Spouts.....	3 @ 3 1/2
Pigs Feet.....	2 1/2 @ 2 1/2
Pigs Heads.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Blade Bones.....	4 @ 4
Cheek Meat.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Hog Plucks.....	2 @ 2
Neck Bones.....	2 @ 2
Skinned Shoulders.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Pork Hearts.....	2 @ 2
Kidneys.....	2 @ 2
Tongues.....	10 1/2 @ 10 1/2
Slip Bones.....	3 @ 3
Tail.....	3 @ 3
Brains.....	3 @ 3
Backfat.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Hams.....	11 1/2 @ 12
Cane.....	9 @ 9
Shoulders.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Bellies.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4

## SAUSAGE.

Colth Bologna.....	@ 5 1/4
Bologna, large, long, round and cloth.....	@ 5 1/4
Choice Bologna.....	@ 6 1/4
Viennas.....	@ 7 1/4
Frankfurts.....	@ 7 1/4
Blood, Liver, and Headcheese.....	@ 9
Tongue.....	@ 9
White Tongue.....	@ 9
Mixed Ham.....	@ 9
Prepared Ham.....	@ 10
New England Ham.....	@ 12
Compressed Ham.....	@ 10
Large Compressed Ham.....	@ 10
Berliner Ham.....	@ 8
Boneless Ham.....	@ 10 1/4
Oxford Ham.....	@ 10 1/4
Polish Sausage.....	@ 7
Leona, Garlic, Knoblauch.....	@ 7
Smoked Pork.....	@ 7
Veal Ham.....	@ 7
Farm Sausage.....	@ 12 1/4
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.....	@ 7 1/4
Pork Sausage, short link.....	@ 8
Special Prepared Ham.....	@ 8
Roneless Pigs Feet.....	@ 6
Ham Bologna.....	@ 7
Special Compressed Ham.....	@ 8
Hoston Roll.....	@ 12
Cubana Sausage.....	@ 9

## Summer Sausage.

Supreme Summer, H. C., New Medium Dry.....	a 10
German Salami, Dry.....	a 15
Holsteiner.....	a 11
Mettwurst.....	a 11 1/4
Farmer.....	a 12
Daries, H. C., New.....	a 12
Italian Salami, New.....	a 12
Monarque Cervelat.....	a 12

## Sausage in Oil.

Smoked Pork, 1-50.....	\$3.75
Bologna.....	3.25
Viennas.....	2.75
2-20.....	2.25
1-50.....	4.25
2-20.....	3.75

## Sausage in Brine.

Fresh Pork Link.....	a 8
Liver Sausage.....	a 7
Blood Sausage.....	a 7
Head Cheese.....	a 7
Bologna.....	a 6 1/4
Vienna.....	a 8 1/4

## VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.

Pickled Pigs Feet, in 200 lb. barrels.....	\$ 7.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	5.00
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200 lb. barrels.....	9.25
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200 lb. barrels.....	11.00
Pickled Pigs Snouts in 200 lb. barrels.....	12.00
Lamb Tongue, Short Cut, bbls.....	36.00

## CORNED, BOILED AND ROAST BEEF.

1 lb. 2 doz. to case.....	Per doz. \$1.50
2 lb. 1 or 2 doz. to case.....	2.40
4 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	4.85
6 lb. 1 doz. to case.....	8.00
14 lb. 1/2 doz. to case.....	18.00

## EXTRACT OF BEEF.

1 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	Per doz. \$2.25
2 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	3.50
4 oz. jars 1 dozen in box.....	6.50
8 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	11.00
6 oz. jars 1/2 dozen in box.....	22.00
2, 5 and 10 lb. tins.....	\$1.75 per lb

## CONDENSED MINCE MEAT.

10 lb pails.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
25 lb.....	9 1/4 @ 9 1/4
50 lb tubs.....	9 @ 9
150 lb half bbls.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
250 lb bbls.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4

## BARRELED BEEF AND PORK.

Extra Plate Beef.....	Per bbl. @ 9.00
Plate Beef.....	@ 8.50
Extra Mince Beef.....	@ 8.50
Prime Mince Beef.....	@ 9.00
Beef Hams.....	@ 20.00
Rump Butts.....	@ 10.00
Mince Pork (repacked).....	@ 12.50
Clear Fat Backs.....	@ 14.50
Family Back Pork.....	@ 14.50
Bean Pork.....	@ 11.50

## LARD.

Pure leaf, kettle rendered, per lb. tcs.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/4
Lard substitute, tcs.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/4
Lard compound.....	6 @ 6
Barrels.....	1 1/4c. over tcs.
Half barrels.....	1 1/4c. over tcs.
Tubs, from 10 to 80 lb.....	1 1/4c. to 1c. over tcs.
Cooking Oil, per gal.....	34 @ 35c.

## BUTTERINE.

## F. O. B. CHICAGO.

No. 1, natural color.....	@ 10
No. 2, " ".....	@ 11 1/4
No. 3, " ".....	@ 12
No. 4, " ".....	@ 13
No. 5, " ".....	@ 14
No. 6, " ".....	@ 15

## WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.

Hams, 12 lbs. average.....	@ 11 1/4
" 14 ".....	@ 11
" 16 ".....	@ 11
Skinned Hams.....	@ 12 1/4
Cans, 6/7 lbs. average.....	@ 9
8/12 ".....	@ 9
Breakfast Bacon, fancy.....	@ 17 1/4
Wide, 8/10 average, and Strip, 4/5 average.....	@ 11 1/4
" 10/12 ".....	@ 11 1/4
" 12/14 ".....	@ 11
Dried Beef Sals.....	@ 15
" " insides.....	@ 16 1/4
" " knuckles.....	@ 16
" " outside.....	@ 13 1/4
Regular Boiled Hams.....	@ 16 1/4
Smoked.....	@ 17
Boiled Picnic Hams.....	@ 12 1/4
Cooked Loin Rolls.....	@ 20

## DRY SALT MEATS.

Clear Bellies, 14/16 average.....	@ 5 1/4
Rib Bellies.....	5 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Fat Backs.....	7 @ 7 1/4
Regular Plates.....	@ 5 1/4
Short Clears.....	5 1/4 @ 9

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Rounds, per set.....	12
Middles.....	35
Beef bungs, per piece.....	5 1/4
Hog casings, as packed.....	23 @ 24
" " free of salt.....	42
" middles, export.....	10 @ 12
" bungs, export.....	6 @ 7
" " primes.....	4
" " narrows.....	2
Imported sheep casings, wide.....	80
" " medium wide.....	70
" " medium.....	50 @ 60
" " narrow.....	30 @ 35
Beef weasands, No. 1.....	54
Beef bladders, medium.....	18 @ 20

## FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit.....	@ 2.42 1/4
Hof meal, per unit.....	@ 2.33
Concent. tankage, 15 to 18% per unit.....	@ 2.25
Ground tankage, 11 to 12% per unit.....	2.25 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 10 to 11% per unit.....	2.20 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 9 and 20% ton.....	2.15 @ 10c.
Ground tankage, 6 and 30% ton.....	17.00
Ground raw bone, per ton.....	@ 25.00
Ground tankage, bone, per ton.....	18.00
Unground tankage, per ton less than ground, 50c.	

## HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, 65 to 70 lb. avg. ton.....	\$275.00
Horns, black, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, striped, per ton.....	30.00
Horns, white, per ton.....	50.00
Flat Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 38 to 40 lb. avg. ton.....	45.00
Round Shin Bones, 50 to 52 lb. avg. ton.....	62.50
Long Thigh Bones, 90 to 95 lb. avg. ton.....	95.00

## LARDS.

Prime steam, cash.....	
Prime steam, loose.....	
Neutral.....	8 1/4 @ 1 1/4
Compound.....	8 1/4 @ 1 1/4
Leaf.....	8 1/4 @ 1 1/4

## STEARINES.

Lard.....	7 1/4 @ 1 1/4
Oleo.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/4
Mutton.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Tallow.....	5 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Grease.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2

## OILS.

Lard Oil, extra winter strained tcs.....	@ 53
Lard Oil, No. 1.....	@ 38
Lard Oil, No. 2.....	@ 36
Oleo Oil, extra.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Oleo Oil, No. 2.....	7 1/2 @ 7 1/2
Neatfoot Oil, pure tcs.....	6 1/2 @ 6 1/2
Tallow, prime.....	@ 43

## TALLOW.

Edible.....	5 1/2 @ 5 1/2
Packers' prime.....	5 @ 5 1/4
Prime Country.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Packers No. 1.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
City Renderers.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Packers No. 2.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

## GREASES.

White, Choice.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
" " A.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
" " B.....	4 1/2 @ 4 1/2
Bone.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
House.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Yellow.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2
Brown.....	3 1/2 @ 3 1/2

## COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y. in bbls.....	@ 20
P. S. Y. in tanks.....	27 @ 27 1/4
Prime Crude, in tanks.....	23 @ 23 1/4
Butteroil, in bbls.....	31 @ 32

## COOPERAGE.

Tierces.....	1.25 @ 1.27 1/4
Barrels, Oak.....	1.05 @ 1.07 1/4
" Ash.....	96 @ 97 1/4

## CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre.....	4 1/2 @ 5 1/4
Boric acid, crystal to powdered.....	10 1/2 @ 11
Borax.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Sugar.....	
Pure, open kettle.....	@ 4
White, clarified.....	4 1/2 @ 5
Plantation, granulated.....	@ 5 1/2
Yellow, clarified.....	4 1/2
Salt.....	
Ashlon, in bags, 224 lb.....	\$2.80
Eng. packing, in bags, 224 lb.....	1.45
Michigan, medium, car lots, per ton.....	3.35
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton.....	3.80
Casing salt, bbls., 280 lb., 2X and 3X.....	1.00

## NEW YORK CITY

## LIVE CATTLE.

Good to choice native steers.....	\$5.25 @ \$5.80
Medium to fair native steers.....	4.25 @ 5.15
Poor to ordinary native steers.....	3.50 @ 4.20
Oxen and stags.....	2.50 @ 4.50
Bulls and dry cows.....	1.25 @ 4.00
Good to choice native steers, one year ago.....	5.20 @ 5.50

## LIVE CALVES.

Live veal calves, a few selected.....	180 lb @ 5 1/4
Live veal calves, good to prime.....	180 lb @ 5 to 5 1/4

## LIVE HOGS.

Hogs heavy weights (per 100 lbs.).....	6.55 @ 6.60
Hogs, medium.....	6.60 @ 6.65
Hogs, light to medium.....	6.60 @ 6.65
Pigs.....	6.75 @ 6.85
Roughs.....	6.55 @ 5.75

## LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, selected.....	per lb 6 1/4
Spring lambs, good to choice.....	per lb 6
Spring lambs, culls.....	5 1/4
Sheep, selected.....	per 100 lb 4
Sheep, medium to good.....	per 100 lb 3 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	per 100 lb 3

## DRESSED BEEF.

## CITY DRESSED.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9 1/4
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Common to fair, native.....	7 @ 8 1/4

## WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native, heavy.....	8 1/4 @ 9
Choice native, light.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2
Native, com. to fair.....	7 1/4 @ 8
Choice Western, heavy.....	7 1/4 @ 7 1/2
Choice Western, light.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair, Texan.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Good to choice heifers.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair heifers.....	6 @ 6 1/4
Choice cows.....	6 1/4 @ 6 1/2
Common to fair cows.....	5 @ 6
Good to choice oxen and stags.....	6 1/4 @ 7
Common to fair oxen and stags.....	6 @ 6 1/2
Fleishy Bologna bulls.....	5 @ 6
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 @ 14

## DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, prime, per lb.....	@ 13
Veals, good to choice, per lb.....	@ 13
Calves, country dressed, prime, per lb.....	8 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, fair to good.....	7 @ 9
Calves, country dressed, common.....	7 @ 8

## DRESSED HOGS.

Pigs.....	9 @ 9 1/4
Hogs, heavy.....	7 1/2 @ 8
Hogs, 180 lb.....	8 @ 8 1/4
Hogs, 160 lb.....	@ 8 1/4
Hogs, 140 lb.....	8 1/4 @ 8 1/2

## DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring Lambs, choice.....	per lb @ 11
Spring Lambs, good.....	@ 10
Spring Lambs, culls.....	@ 9 1/4
Sheep, choice.....	@ 7
Sheep, medium to good.....	@ 6 1/4
Sheep, culls.....	@ 6

## PROVISIONS.

## (Jobbing Trade)

Smoked hams, 10 lb average.....	@ 12 1/4
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lb average.....	@ 12 1/4
Smoked hams, Heavy.....	@ 12
California hams, smoked, light.....	@ 10
California hams, smoked, heavy.....	@ 9 1/4
Smoked bacon, boneless.....	@ 13
Smoked bacon (rib in).....	@ 12
Dried beef sets.....	@ 15
Smoked beef tongues, per lb.....	@ 18
Smoked shoulders.....	@ 9
Pickled bellies, heavy.....	@ 10

## BONES, HOOF, HAIR AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, av. 50-60 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$55.00 @ \$60.00
Flat shin bones, av. 40-45 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,000 lb.....	\$45.00 @ 45.00
Thigh bones, av. 90-95 lb cut, per 100 bones, per 2,400 lb.....	75.00
Heads.....	15.00
Horns, 7 1/4 in. and over, steers, first quality.....	\$70 @ 220

## BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues.....	50c to 75c a piece
Fresh Cow Tongues.....	35c to 50c a piece
Calves' head, scalded.....	30c to 40c a piece
Sweet breads, veal.....	25c to 75c a pair
Sweet breads, beef.....	16c to 18c a lb
Calves' liver.....	25c to 50c a piece
Beef kidneys.....	7c to 12c a piece
Mutton kidneys.....	14c to 2 1/2c a piece
Livers, beef.....	4c to 5c a lb
Oxtails.....	5c to 7c a piece
Hearts, beef.....	10c to 15c a piece
Holla, beef.....	10c to 12c a lb
Tenderloin beef, Western.....	15c to 25c a lb
Lamb's fries.....	2c to 10c a pair
Fresh pork loins, city.....	13 1/4 @ 14
Fresh pork loins, Western.....	13 1/4 @ 14 1/4

## BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat.....	2 1/4 @ 3
Suet, fresh and heavy.....	4 @ 5
Shop bones, per cwt.....	@ 25

## PICKLED SHEEPSKINS.

XXX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 75 75
XX sheep, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X sheep, per dozen.....	@ 3.75
Blind Ribby sheep.....	@ 3.75
Sheep, ribby.....	@ 3.12 1/2
XX lambs, per dozen.....	@ 4.50
X lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.50
No. 1 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 3.00
No. 2 lambs, per dozen.....	@ 2.00
Culls, lambs.....	@ 75

## SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle.....	80
Sheep, imp., wide, per keg, 50 bundles.....	\$40.00
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle.....	60
Sheep, imp., per bundle, narrow.....	44
Sheep, imp., Russian Rings.....	
Hog, American, in tcs. or bbls., per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Hog, American, kegs, per lb, F.O.S.....	42
Beef, rounds, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	12
Beef, rounds, per set f. o. b. N. Y.....	15
Beef, rounds, per lb.....	2
Beef, bungs, piece, f. o. b. N. Y.....	6 1/4
Beef, bungs, per lb.....	5
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. Chicago.....	35
Beef, middles, per set, f. o. b. N. Y.....	37
Beef, middles, per lb.....	@ 6 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 1's.....	@ 5 1/4
Beef weasands, per 1,000, No. 2's.....	2 1/4 @ 3

## SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground
Pepper, Sing., white.....	18 1/4	20
Pepper, Sing., black.....	12 1/4	14
Pepper, Penang, white.....		
Pepper, red, Zanzibar.....	14	18
Pepper, shot.....	14	
Allspice.....	7	8 1/4
Coriander.....	7	8 1/4
Cloves.....	17	20
Mace.....	30	35

## SALTPETRE.

Crude.....	3 1/4 @ 3 1/4
Refined—Granulated.....	4 1/4 @ 4 1/4
Crystals.....	4 1/4 @ 5 1/4
Powdered.....	4 1/4 @ 5

## GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins.....	16
No. 2 skins.....	14
No. 1 B. M. skins.....	14
No. 2 B. M. skins.....	12
No. 1, 12 1/4-14.....	1.75
No. 2, 12 1/4-14.....	1.55
No. 1 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.65
No. 2 B. M., 12 1/4-14.....	1.35
No. 1 kips, 14-18.....	2.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18.....	1.80
No. 1 B. M. kips.....	1.40
No. 2 B. M. kips.....	1.60
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over.....	2.00
Branded skins.....	.09
Branded kips.....	1.15
Heavy Branded kips.....	1.35
Ticky skins.....	1.12
Ticky kips.....	1.35
Heavy Ticky kips.....	1.45
No. 3 skins.....	.09

## DRESSED POULTRY.

## FRESH KILLED—ICED.

Spring Turkeys—Hens, dry-picked, plump breasted, 3 to 4 lb. each, per lb.....	23 @ 30
Toms, dry-picked, fancy, 5 to 6 lbs. each.....	25 @ 28
Dry-picked, average best run.....	20 @ 22
Turkeys—Western, hens, average run.....	14 @ 15
Western, toms, average run.....	14 @ 15
Common.....	12 @ 13
Spring Chickens—Phila., 3 1/4 @ 4 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	21 @ 22
Phila., mixed sizes, per lb.....	17 @ 19
Pa., 3 1/4 @ 4 lbs. to pair, fancy, per lb.....	17 @ 18
Pa., mixed sizes.....	14 @ 16
Pa., under 3 lbs. to pair, per lb.....	12 @ 13
Western, dry-picked, large, per lb.....	14 @ 14 1/4
Western and Southern, small.....	13 @ 14
Fowls—Western, dry-picked, average best.....	13 1/4 @ 13 1/2
Western, scalded, average best.....	13 @ 13 1/4
Western, Southern & Southwestern, dry-picked, average best.....	13 @ 13
Western, Southern & Southwestern, scalded, average best.....	12 @ 13
Western & Southern, fair to good.....	12 @ 12 1/4
Old cocks, per lb.....	9 @ 9
Spring Ducks—Long Island.....	16 @ 16
Eastern.....	15 1/4 @ 16
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fancy.....	15 1/4 @ 16
Jersey, Pa. & Virginia, fair to good.....	13 @ 15
Western.....	9 @ 11
Spring Geese—Eastern, white.....	16 @ 17
Eastern, dark.....	14 @ 15
Squabs—Prime, large, white, per dozen.....	2.50 @ 2.50
Mixed, per dozen.....	2.00 @ 2.00
Dark, per dozen.....	1.50 @ 1.50

## LIVE POULTRY.

Spring chickens, nearby, per lb.....	15 @
Fowls, per lb.....	14 @
Roosters, per lb.....	10 @
Turkeys, per lb.....	13 @
Ducks, average, Western, per pair.....	60 @ 85
Geese, Western, per pair.....	1.00 @ 1.25
Live Pigeons, per pair.....	@ 15

## FERTILIZER MARKETS.

## BASIS, NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, per ton.....	\$22.00 @ 23.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton.....	25.00 @ 26.50
Nitrate of soda—future.....	2.12 1/2 @ 2.15
Nitrate of soda, spot.....	2.15 @ 2.20
Bone black, spot, per ton.....	13.50 @ ch
Dried blood, N. Y., 12-13 per cent. ammonia.....	2.55 @ 2.80
Dried blood, West. high grade, fine ground, c. f., N. Y.....	2.75 @ 2.80
Tankage, 9 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	21.00 @ 22.00
Tankage, 8 and 20 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	18.00 @ 19.00
Tankage, 7 and 30 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Tankage, 6 and 35 p. c., f. o. b. Chicago.....	15.00 @ 16.00
Garbage tankage, f. o. b. New York.....	8.00 @ 9.00
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate.....	29.00 @ 30.00
Wet, acidulated, 6 p. c. ammonia, per ton.....	14.00 @ 15.00
Azotine, per unit, del. New York.....	2.60 @ 2.65
Sulphate ammonia gas, for shipment, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.06
Sulphate ammonia gas, per 100 lbs. spot.....	@ 3.20
Sulphate ammonia bone, per 100 lbs.....	3.05 @ 3.10
So. Carolina phosphate rock, ground, per 2,000 lbs., f. o. b. Charleston.....	6.50 @ 7.75
So. Carolina phosphate rock, undried, f. o. b. Ashley River, per 2,400 lbs.....	8.50 @ 3.75
The same, dried.....	8.75 @ 4.00

## POTASHES, ACCORDING TO QUANTITY.

Kalnit, shipment, per 2,240 lbs.....	\$8.95 @ 9.50
Kalnit, ex-store, in bulk.....	9.00 @ 10.65
Kieserit, future shipment.....	7.00 @ 7.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., ex-store.....	1.85 @ 1.95
Muriate potash, 80 p. c., future shipment.....	1.80 @ 1.90
Double manure salt (46 @ 49 p. c., less than 2 1/4 p. c. chloride), to arrive, per lb.....	1.08 @ 1.12
Sulphate potash, to arrive (basis 90 p. c.).....	2.95 @ 3.20
Sylvint, 24 to 35 p. c., per unit, S. P.....	80 @ 40



## LIVE STOCK REVIEWS

## CHICAGO

(Special to The National Provisioner from the Bowles Live Stock Commission Company.)

Chicago, Sept. 15.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts of cattle the first three days of this week, 46,730, against 20,650 the same period last week and 70,317 the corresponding period last year. The shipments the first three days this week were 12,403, against 17,642 a year ago. The big packers' strike was finally settled at the close of last week, and normal conditions are restored again. The light receipts of cattle have been a general surprise to the trade, and the market has advanced to 10@25c. this week. Monday's receipts were 22,961; Tuesday, 7,769; Wednesday (estimated), 16,000. All classes of buyers were in the market to-day, and the good to choice steers sold 10c. higher; medium kinds steady to strong. Butchers' stock advanced 10c; Western rang-ers 10c. higher, or 35@50c. higher than two weeks ago. Top native steers sold at \$6.25 for one load of 1,383 lb. Angus and one load of 1,599 lb. Shorthorns. About twenty loads of prime cattle sold at \$6@6.10, including 52 yearling Shorthorns averaging 1,022 lbs., others averaging from 1,277@1,575 lbs. Good to choice corn-fed steers largely \$5.30@5.95; medium to good corn-fed steers, \$4.75@5.25; inferior to fair corn-fed steers, \$3.80@4.60; common to good grassers, \$3.50@4.50; inferior, \$3@3.40; choice corn-fed yearlings, \$5.30@6; good, fat Westerns, \$4@4.50; medium, \$3.30@3.80; plain, \$2.75@3.25. Feeding cattle in good demand; best feeders, \$3.75@4; bulk, \$3.35@3.70; medium, \$3@3.25; common, \$2@3. Choice corn-fed heifers up to \$4.75; best export cows, \$4.25@4.40; bulk of the good fat cows and heifers, \$3.10@3.75; common, \$2.30@2.85; export bulls, \$4.25@4.40; fat bulls largely \$3.50@3.85; medium, \$2.85@3.20; bolognas, \$2.50; canners and cutters, \$1.25@2.00; veal calves lower; choice, \$6; common to medium, \$4.50@5.50; heavy, \$2.50@4. A strong movement is being made to establish a five days' market and to distribute receipts of cattle more evenly throughout the week, thus insuring steadier markets, quick service in handling and with less expense to all concerned.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts of sheep and lambs to-day, 28,000, bulk of them again as usual being Western. The lamb trade was heavily supplied with Western lambs, and these show some decline, good choice now selling at from \$5.25@5.50. Sheep were strong, and in some cases a shade higher. Best heavy wethers are worth \$4.25. Good to choice to local killers at \$3.75@4, and yearlings at \$4@4.25. Fat ewes are selling at from \$3.50@3.75; fair to good at \$3@3.35. The market on native lambs was quite a little lower than last week, with choice now selling at \$5.50@5.75, an occasional prime bunch reaching 6c. A good kind can be had at around 5c., with culls and common selling at \$3.75@4.25. Native sheep at \$3.50@3.75, some making 4c. for extra. The feeders seem quite anxious for supplies, and very little change, if any, is noted in this branch of the trade. Lambs are still selling at \$4.50@4.75; wethers at \$3.25@3.50, and yearlings around \$3.75. Feeding ewes at from \$2@2.75, as to quality and flesh. Breeders are still quite active, good black-faced native ewes going at from \$3.50@3.75.

**HOGS.**—Receipts of hogs for the first three days of this week, while being in excess of last week's supply, are yet much less than the trade expected. Local packers had expected that inasmuch as the strike situation had been cleared, receipts would materially

increase this week. Such has not been the case, however, and as a result prices have advanced steadily until to-day, when they touched the high point so far this season. The choicest selection of light bacon hogs selling up to \$6.10, with the best butchers going at \$5.95@6.05. It was rather difficult to account for the extremely light receipts of hogs here this week, and especially to-day (Wednesday), this being one of the principal market days of the week and on account of the good markets we have had for some time past at least 30,000 hogs were expected here to-day. Instead, however, we had only about 21,000, and while the best light hogs and butchers sold strong at 5c. higher early the close was quite weak, with a good many left unsold. Prices looked very top heavy to us, and in our opinion it would take only a day or two of liberal receipts to cause a bad break in prices. We are, therefore, advising all of our friends to look out for a break, as it is only a few days now until the winter packing season opens, and it is only natural to expect lower prices during the coming packing season. We quote to-day's market as follows: Best butchers and heavy shippers, \$5.90@6.05; prime light weights and bacon grades, \$6@6.10; mixed grades, \$5.75@5.90; heavy packers, \$5.25@5.50.

## KANSAS CITY

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Kansas City, Sept. 16.

**CATTLE.**—Receipts this week, 82,200; last week, 57,500; same week last year, 71,600. A larger proportion than usual of the big run of cattle this week was stock and feeding cattle, which class has lost 15 to 40c., the most on light stockers. The supply of killing cattle has been taken at more or less advance on all kinds. Beef steers have gained 15 to 30c., the most on medium price steers. Top for the week \$6.15, and a number of sales at \$6 or better. Grass steers are 10c. higher, she stuff 15 to 25c. higher. Trade has been active all the week, and few cattle will be left in yards at the end of the week. The quarantine supply has been large, and fluctuations in price small, closing yesterday about like a week ago; steers, \$2.90 to \$3.40; cows, \$2.10 to \$2.60 mostly.

**HOGS.**—Receipts this week, 27,400; last week, 23,900; same week last year, 37,200. Hog prices have gained 20c. this week, with a top yesterday of \$5.80, the highest since October of last year. The market is steady to-day. Prices are very nearly the same as a year ago, while provisions are sharply lower than at that time, and light receipts at all points is the main element of strength. All weights are selling close together, but heavy hogs are still a little below top prices.

**SHEEP.**—Receipts this week, 33,400; last week, 16,400; same week last year, 26,000. Liberal runs of Westerners have not injured the market any, except that lambs are 10 or 15c. lower than last week. Otherwise the market is steady and all kinds sell actively. Western lambs bring up to \$5.55; yearlings, \$3.90; wethers, \$3.70; ewes, \$3.50; feeding kinds are in strong demand at \$3.25 to \$3.60, and there are more orders for this class than can be filled.

**HIDES** are unchanged. Green salted, 9c.; side brands, over 40 pounds, 8c.; bulls and stags, 7½c.; uncured, 1c. less. Glue, 4½c. Sheep pelts, 10½c.

Packers' purchases this week:

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour .....	12,907	7,371	5,436
Cudahy .....	4,759	5,796	2,878
Schwarzschild .....	5,353	4,525	2,793
Swift .....	8,726	5,873	6,260

## CATTLE SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of cattle slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 10:

Chicago .....	20,422
St. Joseph .....	13,006
Cudahy .....	487
Sioux City .....	1,026
South St. Paul .....	2,439
Cincinnati .....	3,570
Louisville .....	1,110
New York and Jersey City .....	8,440
Detroit .....	1,322
Buffalo .....	12,100

## HOGS SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of hogs slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 10:

Chicago .....	34,941
St. Joseph .....	21,197
Cudahy .....	8,941
Sioux City .....	4,774
Cleveland .....	9,000
Sioux City .....	1,634
South St. Paul .....	6,201
Bloomington .....	713
Cincinnati .....	8,493
Indianapolis .....	8,563
Louisville .....	5,504
New York and Jersey City .....	31,000
Detroit .....	5,628
Buffalo .....	34,680

## SHEEP SLAUGHTERED.

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of sheep slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending September 10:

Chicago .....	40,753
St. Joseph .....	31,625
Cudahy .....	580
Sioux City .....	68
South St. Paul .....	4,210
Cincinnati .....	3,277
New York and Jersey City .....	42,734
Detroit .....	3,060
Buffalo .....	44,000

## NEW YORK LIVESTOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO SEPT. 12 1904.

	Beeves.	Cows.	Calves.	Sheep.	Hogs.
Jersey City .....	2,649	1,245	31,971	10,231	...
Sixtieth st. ....	1,927	85	4,778	10,821	...
Fortieth st. ....	...	...	...	...	18,089
Lehigh Valley ..	4,746	...	...	...	...
Weehawken .....	886	...	1,043	...	...
Scattering .....	65	79	52	2,680	...
Totals .....	10,407	150	6,103	43,887	31,000
Totals last week ..	11,657	145	6,753	46,193	28,255

## WEEKLY EXPORTS.

	Live cattle.	Live sheep.	Qrs. of beef.
Schwarzs'd & S., Ss. Bovie...	467	...	...
Schwarzs'd & S., Ss. Minneap...	460	...	1,800
Schwarzs'd & S., Ss. Philadel...	...	...	1,800
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Bovie...	425	1,043	...
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Minneap...	460	...	...
J. Shamberg & S., Ss. Trinidad	25	50	...
J. Shamberg & Son, Ss. Tinto...	280	...	...
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Bovie...	...	...	3,800
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Baltic...	...	...	3,100
Morris Beef Co., Ss. Philadel...	...	...	1,000
Armour & Co., Ss. Bovie...	...	...	1,800
Armour & Co., Ss. Baltic...	...	...	300
Armour & Co., Ss. Philadelphia	...	...	1,000
G. H. Hammond Co., Ss. Phila...	...	...	300
Swift Beef Co., Ss. Baltic...	...	...	1,000
Cudahy Pkg. Co., Ss. Lucania...	...	...	1,400
L. S. Dillenback, Ss. Manoa...	60	...	...

Total exports .....	2,117	1,153	18,300
Total exports last week .....	2,643	1,916	19,250
Boston exports this week .....	1,548	754	5,950
Baltimore exports this week .....	1,054	1,141	...
Philadelphia exports this week ..	1,370	...	1,100
Portland exports this week .....	665	1,613	...
Montreal exports this week .....	3,591	1,441	...
To London .....	3,052	1,061	1,800
To Liverpool .....	4,284	4,551	18,950
To Glasgow .....	1,923	81	...
To Bristol .....	192	...	...
To Manchester .....	656	290	...
To Cardiff .....	204	...	...
To Southampton .....	...	...	4,600
To Bermuda and West Indies ..	25	110	...
Totals to all ports .....	10,345	6,102	25,350
Totals to all ports last week .....	12,932	6,755	30,490

## RECEIPTS AT CENTRES

SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 10.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago .....	800	7,000	3,000
Kansas City .....	1,000	3,000	—
Omaha .....	500	5,200	—
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 12.			
Chicago .....	21,000	21,000	28,000
Kansas City .....	21,000	3,000	4,000
Omaha .....	4,500	2,000	17,000
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 13.			
Chicago .....	7,500	16,000	18,000
Kansas City .....	20,000	9,000	5,000
Omaha .....	5,500	7,500	18,000
WEDNESDAY, SEPTEMBER 14.			
Chicago .....	18,000	18,000	28,000
Kansas City .....	14,000	5,000	3,000
Omaha .....	6,000	5,500	9,000
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 15.			
Chicago .....	10,000	17,000	22,000
Kansas City .....	10,000	5,000	3,000
Omaha .....	5,100	7,500	15,000
FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 16.			
Chicago .....	4,000	15,000	9,000
Kansas City .....	4,000	4,000	1,000
Omaha .....	2,200	4,000	2,500

## THE GLUE MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

The general glue market is reflecting the serious curtailment in the production of glues in the West on account of the strike at packing centers. Low and medium grade glues are exceedingly scarce, and prices are higher. Inquiry develops the fact that the short production of bone glues cannot be recovered this season, as the glues from canning cattle bones were not saved and the canning season is already well advanced.

The Western packers are among the largest producers of hide and gelatine glues, etc., the production of which has also been materially curtailed. These facts, in connection with general improvement in most lines of manufacture, which is already evidenced by more activity in the glue market, indicate no lower prices on glues, and some merchants look for a considerable advance; hence the slight advance in quotations. Present quotations ruling on all grades of glues at this time are as follows:

Gelatine glue, extra, 22@30c.; No. 11, 18@22c.; regular, 16@18c.

White, first, 12½@15c.; 2nd, 11@12½c.; 3d., 9@11c.

Cabinet, high test, 14½@16½c.; medium test, 11½@14½c.; ordinary, 9½@11½c.

Sizing, medium, 8@9c.; brown, 7@8c.; dark, 6@7c.

## OPEN SHOP IN SAN FRANCISCO.

Sheep butchers employed by San Francisco slaughterers struck last week for an eight-hour day and the restriction of killing to 45 sheep per day. The employers announced their refusal of these demands and their intention of establishing the open shop policy if the men did not return to work at once. Their employees were averaging \$110 per month in earnings, and the labor restrictions demanded would put an end to slaughtering in San Francisco if they were adopted.

Look up the

BARGAINS  
AND  
CHANCES

on Page 48

## GENERAL MARKETS

## LARD IN NEW YORK.

Western steam, \$7.30; city steam, \$7 bid; refined, Continent, tes., \$7.75; do., South Africa, tes., \$8.25; do., kegs, \$9.25; compound, \$5.75@5.87½.

## HOG MARKETS SEPT. 16.

CHICAGO.—Receipts, 15,000; steady to 5c. lower; \$5.15@6.05.

KANSAS CITY.—Receipts, 4,000; weak; \$5.40@5.70.

OMAHA.—Receipts, 4,500; 5c. lower; \$5.40@5.70.

ST. LOUIS.—Quoted: Yorkers to packers, \$5.50@5.95; butchers, \$5.80@6.

INDIANAPOLIS.—Receipts, 4,000; strong; \$6@6.20.

CLEVELAND.—Receipts, 30 cars; fairly active; \$6.15@6.20.

EAST BUFFALO.—Receipts, 30 cars; 10c. lower; \$6@6.40.

## LIVERPOOL.

Liverpool, Sept. 16.—(By cable)—Beef, extra India mess, 61s. 3d.; pork, prime mess, western, 72s. 6d.; shoulders, 39s. 6d.; hams, s. c., 46s. 6d.; bacon, c. e., 51s.; long clear light, 51s. 6d.; do., heavy, 50s.; do., short ribs, 51s.; backs, 43s. 6d.; bellies, 53s.; turpentine, 40s.; rosin, common, 7s.; lard, prime western, tes., 36s.; 28-lb. pails, 37s. 3d.; cheese, white, 42s.; do., colored, 43s.; American steam lard (Hamburg), 50 kilos, 35¼ marks; tallow, 22s.; do. Australian (London), 26s. 3d.; cottonseed oil, refined (Hull), 17s. 3d.; linseed oil (London), 17s.; Calcutta linseed, spot, 36s. 3d.; petroleum, refined (London), 5 11-16d.

## OLEO AND NEUTRAL LARD.

Hardly any business has been done in oleo oil during the last few weeks, with the exception of to-day, when choice oleo oil sold in Rotterdam at 52 florins, but some packers are not willing to take this price. The churners in Europe figure that oleo ought to be cheaper now that the strikes are settled, and the packers figure that there is no occasion for oil to go down seeing that the supplies in Europe and here are very light, and neutral lard is in the same position as oleo oil.

As regards cotton oil, the outlook is for a large crop, but there are complaints about the quality of the early arrivals of crude, which do not seem to be fine.

## CHEMICALS AND SOAPMAKERS' SUPPLIES.

74 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.80 to \$1.85 for 60 per cent.

76 per cent. caustic soda at \$1.85 to \$1.90 for 60 per cent.

60 per cent. caustic soda at 2c. per lb.

98 per cent. caustic soda at 3c. per lb. (powdered).

58 per cent. pure alkali at 90c. to 1c. for 48 per cent.

48 per cent. carbonate soda ash at \$1.10 per 100 lbs.

Borax at 8c. per lb.

Talc at 1¼c. per lb.

Palm oil in casks, 5¼c. per lb.; barrels, 6c. per lb.

Green olive oil at 56c. to 57c. per gal.

Yellow olive oil at 55c. per gal.

Green olive oil foots at 5¼c. to 5½c. per lb.

Ceylon coconut oil at 6¾c. to 7c. per lb.

Cochin coconut oil at 7¼c. to 7½c. per lb.

Cottonseed oil at 30c. to 31c. per gal.

Corn oil at 4¼c. per lb.

Rosin, M, \$4.75; N, \$5; WG, \$5.25; WW, \$5.50 per 280 lbs.

## FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

## Provisions.

Hogs were at easier prices at the West; the products opened slightly weaker, with the hog and grain markets, but soon recovered the small decline although, afterwards, becoming weaker through liquidation of October holdings.

## Cottonseed Oil.

The crude oil situation has not further varied; sales of 25 tanks in the Southeast at 22¾@23c., chiefly at 22¾c., and further offered at 23c. The New York market to-day was quiet, and hardly changed. Prime yellow, September, 29@29½c.; October, 29¼@29½c.; November, 29¼@29½c.; December, 29¼@29½c.; January, 29¼@29½c.

## Tallow.

Weekly contract deliveries of city, hhds., were made at 4½c. Market at 4½c., as the basis of the last sale. There is still lack of harmony in views as to the future, buyers not responding to the sentiment among sellers, and some others of firmer conditions, especially if the foreign markets further advance. Chicago is without excitement, yet the productions there are seemingly steadily absorbed in a quiet way, although the large soapmakers keep out of the market. Nothing as yet sold over 4½c. for city renderers.

## Oleo Stearine.

Firm at 7½c. bid., with little offered under 7¼c., and 7¼c. quoted in Chicago.

## BALTIMORE FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner from Thos. H. White &amp; Co.)

Baltimore, Md., September 16.—The ammoniate market the past week has been fairly active. The demand for prompt shipment is not large, but on futures considerable volume of business is reported. We quote:

Ground tankage, 11 and 15, \$2.10, and 10, \$2.25 and 10 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground concentrated tankage, \$2.17½@2.20 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; ground blood, \$2.45@2.50 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; hoof meal, \$2.30@2.35 per unit f. o. b. Chicago; crushed tankage, 9 and 20 (futures), \$2.60, and 10, \$2.62½ and 10 c. a. f. basis Baltimore.

Nitrate of Soda—The market is firm. For 95 per cent. prompt delivery, \$2.12½@2.15; futures, \$2.17½@2.20. For 96 per cent. prompt delivery, \$2.15@2.17½; futures, \$2.22½@2.25.

Sulphate of Ammonia—The market shows no further advance over the last quotations. Cables to-day quote: October and April, \$2.97½@3.02½ c. i. f. Baltimore and New York.

## WESTERN FERTILIZER MARKET.

(Special to The National Provisioner.)

Chicago, Sept. 15.—A good volume of business has transpired in the Western ammoniate market, sales being made at recent asking prices. Available stocks of blood, tankage and concentrated tankage are very moderate and in very strong hands, and asking prices have been moderately advanced. The fall fertilizer shipping season is well under way, and shows a good liberal increase in consumption over last year. The market on all classes of fertilizer is in a very healthy condition. (See page 39 for market quotations.)

## RETAIL SECTION

### VEAL DRESSING ERRORS.

Anybody can kill a calf. Everybody cannot dress a calf for market and do it properly. Even very good butchers make some errors of judgment and more errors of science. A calf carcass should never be washed out with water. Too many times this error is made. The carcass should be wiped out with a dry rag or cloth.

Two other mistakes are made by the veal killer. He often ships the carcass when it is yet warm about the bones. He also bags the carcass for shipment. The burlapping of calf meat looks clean and high-toned, but it is wrong. The air should always circulate about veal. In fact, veals would be better for keeping if they were skinned when slaughtered. The hair heat tends to invite taint.

### REFRIGERATOR HINTS.

Keep the ice compartment full of ice. The more ice the greater the economy. Ice-saving schemes are absurd, defeating the purpose of the refrigerator. It is the food that is to be kept instead of the ice. Keeping the ice for the sick room or at a picnic is another matter.

Overripe fruits and vegetables are a menace to the health if left in the refrigerator.

A cellar or other damp place is no place for the refrigerator. On the other hand, it should not be put out of doors unprotected.

If much ice be used on the table and for other purposes when ice is to be withdrawn frequently, an authority advises a storage box for extra ice.

When the refrigerator becomes musty or needs scrubbing, do not use warm water. Sponge it out quickly with formaldehyde, one ounce of formaldehyde to one quart of cold water. The drain should not be neglected. This will keep the shelves sweet.

Should ants get into the refrigerator a saucer of tartar emetic mixed with sugar and water should be placed there. It will drive them away.

Do not think of covering the shelves with cloth or paper any more than you do the ice. There must be good circulation with consequent melting of ice, to preserve the food therein.

### A REAL ONE-EYED PIG.

The genuine one-eyed pig is no longer a myth. There are plenty of five and six-legged and even three-legged freaks of the pig tribe. There is but one with a single eye and no place for another. The original one-eyed pig belongs to South Carolina. He is a curious looking stranger. A Newberry County farmer brought the pig to Mayes' drug store at Newberry about two weeks ago, and the freak at once had a big crowd to look at his single optic.

The pig is a small but perfectly formed animal, barring his optical eccentricity. Instead of being possessed of the usual two visual organs he has but one, and that is set squarely in the middle of his forehead. His head is of ordinary shape, with well formed skin. The single eye under the single eyebrow gives the pig an odd looking appearance.

### FALL ADVICE FOR DEALERS.

Brush up, clean up, sweep up, dust up, scrub up, the store, the counters, shelves, stock fixtures and everything connected with the store; and prepare for the fall trade which is coming, says an exchange. Forget the long, hot, dull summer days, and go out after the business, which is now in sight. Merchants should enjoy a splendid trade this fall and winter, because the crops are good, the prices are good and the times are good; prosperity is here, and it is up to the hustlers to reach out and secure their share of it. Remember that "all things come to him who hustles, and not to him who waits."

### GARLIC IN SAUSAGES, ETC.

Garlic is a much-favored addition to sausages and other meaty preparations in some countries of the old world. Garlic also possesses stimulant and stomachic properties, as was of old, and is still sometimes employed as a medicinal remedy. Pliny gives an exceedingly long list of complaints in which it was considered beneficial. The volatile oil of garlic has proved efficacious in indigestion.

See page 48 for Wanted and For Sale advertisements.

### LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Harris & Ashton have opened a market at Oxford, O.

Bert Douglas has opened a market in Holton, Kas.

C. N. Jensen has opened a market in Eureka, Cal.

Bodwell & Hanson are the new butchers at Baldwin, Kas.

C. W. McAllister has opened a shop in Mt. Vernon, Ia.

G. W. Stroup has opened a new market at Rossville, Kas.

Harry Gibson has opened a market at Lander, N. Y.

William Riley has opened a market in Glencoe, Okla.

Hugh McDonald has opened a market at Saginaw, Mich.

Peter Staab has opened a meat business at Hays City, Kas.

Aaron Eaton has sold his market at Earlton, Kas., to Adam Lease.

W. E. Rogers & Son have opened a meat market at Collinsville, Okla.

The Sinlaw Meat Co., of Florence, Ore., has started a branch in Acme.

Jos. Brown, of Seward, Neb., has sold his market to W. H. Brown.

U. J. Cardwell has sold his shop at Republic, Kas., to H. H. Page.

H. O. Sanders has purchased the market of Wight & Kirk in Vinton, Ia.

J. L. Salmon has sold his market in Denver, Colo., to J. F. Andrews.

J. J. McNair, of Joplin, Mo., has sold his market to F. J. Hartman.

J. S. Miller has purchased the market of Taso Miller at Russell, Kas.

S. B. Ridgway has purchased the shop of L. G. Johnson in Ellis, Kas.

I. N. Bragg has purchased the market of Jos. Noble at Kirksville, Mo.

O. W. Marsh has sold his market in Britton, S. D., to P. H. Bernhart.

## RAPID DUPLICATING

pays anybody whose time has commercial value, when 3, 10, 20, 30 and more exact copies of forms, letters, PRICE LISTS, INSTRUCTIONS TO SALES-  
MEN, NOTICES TO BRANCHES, ETC., pen or typewritten, are needed.

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331-333 North Second Street  
PHILADELPHIA.

Refer to our ad. on page 11.



Fred Berg has purchased the business of J. F. W. Kraack, at Neola, Ia.

James Sparke has just engaged in the butcher business at Gas, Kas.

W. H. Whipple has purchased the market of I. H. Lovrie at Rutland, Ia.

J. S. Horn has sold his meat trade at DeKalb, Mo., to Wyne Judah.

Ike Carrier, of Garnett, Kas., has sold his meat market to F. T. Brown.

Bodwell & Hansen have engaged in the meat business at Baldwin, Kas.

William Wilson has sold his shop at New Albany, Kas., to John E. Busby.

Mr. Robertson has bought the market of Robertson & Lope in Helena, Ore.

C. E. Joyce has sold his market in Weeping Water, Neb., to C. C. Baldwin.

I. Hyre has purchased the business of T. J. Sellers & Son, at Clinton, Mo.

O. M. Wimmer, of Wray, Colo., has sold his meat business to R. F. Davis.

William Tibbetts has just engaged in the butcher business at Cornelius, Ore.

L. L. Garis has opened a market on North Central avenue, Harper, Kas.

Whipple & Gibson have purchased the market of Harry Conrad at Butler, Mo.

Geiger & Hoagland have engaged in the meat business at Bonners Ferry, Ida.

H. T. Houser will open a market about the middle of October at Spring Mills, Pa.

R. H. Kelsey has sold his meat business at Mt. Hope, Kas., to John B. Hemmant.

Lowe & Kinney have purchased the business of Miller & Miller at Erie, Kas.

Brown Bros. have succeeded to the meat business of C. J. Platt in Carleton, Neb.

Adamson & Fox have purchased the shop of Allen & Co., at South Auburn, Neb.

John Felker has disposed of his meat business in Guilford, Mo., to W. H. Wolfe.

Sewell Bros. have opened a new meat market and grocery store in Jacksboro, Tex.

L. D. Green & Co. have sold their market in El Dorado, Kas., to Davidson & Cook.

Jake Arnold has disposed of his meat trade in Chinook, Mont., to Riebel & Peterson.

Jacob Vioshas disposed of his meat market in Bellevue, Ida., to Ashton & Wright.

Moyer & Sonzhave sold their meat market at Hazleton, Ia., to Chappel & Hasbrouck.

Fred Gatz has been succeeded in the meat business at O'Neill, Neb., by Leek & Gatz.

Brooks & Adair have sold out their meat market to Willis Lecklider, at Geary, Okla.

A. H. Howes has bought the business in Colorado Springs, Colo., of Howes & Busey.

J. H. Myers & Son have purchased the trade of Hesner & Thompson at Lamont, Ia.

J. Llewellyn has purchased the meat business of E. J. Robinson at Los Angeles, Cal.

McCracken & Burden, meat dealers of Littleton, Colo., have dissolved partnership.

Poitrey & Highill have purchased the business of Ferges & Garber at Trinidad, Colo.

E. D. Dobson has bought the McGovern meat market on Reed street, Clearfield, Pa.

Frank Meyers has purchased the meat business of Henry Stauffer at Pawnee City, Neb.

Adamson & Fah have purchased the meat business of Allen & Co. at South Auburn, Neb.

P. R. Vasholz has been succeeded in the meat business in Fremont, Neb., by Vasholz Bros.

Henderson Stephenson has moved his meat market from Caldwell, Kas., to Ponca City, Okla.

Baker Bros. have been succeeded in the meat business at Coffeyville, Kas., by J. C. Lay.

Robt. D. Cory has succeeded to the business of T. L. Matthews & Co. at Helena, Mont.

George S. Jarvis, of Norwood, Pa., opened a butcher shop at Prospect Park, Pa., this week.

Sidney Hunt has sold his grocery and meat market at Blue Rapids, Kas., to L. & Ray Bishop.

Henry Gaudreau has disposed of his meat market at Concordia, Kas., to Pfeleiderer & Morgan.

Mr. Albert, proprietor of the hotel at Manette, Okla., is going to open a new meat market.

Ray Bishop has purchased the butcher and grocery business of Sidney Hunt at Marysville, Kas.

E. J. Davidson, of Gordon, Ark., has been succeeded in the meat business by Davidson & Maxwell.

R. W. Gillette has sold his grocery and meat business in Kansas City, Mo., to DeTalent & Peery.

Mr. Osborne has succeeded to the business of the firm of Wilson & Osborne at Trinidad, Colo.

Fairbanks & Phelps have succeeded Fairbanks & James in the meat business at Palouse, Wash.

Albert Lee has succeeded to the grocery and meat business of Lee & Garrett at Colorado City, Colo.

The Twentieth Century Market has been incorporated at Guthrie, Okla., with a capital stock of \$100,000.

McHaley & Beardsley have succeeded to the meat business in Toronto, Kas., of Armstrong & McHaley.

Paul Wolleton & Co. have been succeeded in the meat business in Schleswig, Ia., by Stelling & Wolleton.

Joseph Davis has opened a market at Mackinaw, Ill. He formerly had an interest in the Palace Market.

C. S. Winchester, the proprietor of a local meat market at Hutchinson, Kas., is building a large slaughter house.

Husbands & Phillips have sold their meat and grocery business in Salt Lake City, Utah, to W. H. Linnell.

Henry Buhm, of Marquette, Mich., has leased the Dalton packing plant and will conduct a meat business there.

Napoleon Le Vasseur and Andrew Beaulieu, of Van Buren, Me., have engaged in the butcher business on Main street.

J. D. Burkhalter, a meat dealer of Chattanooga, Tenn., has filed a petition in bankruptcy. Liabilities, \$1,677.20; assets, \$2,755.

Mason, Radigan & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., have dissolved partnership, and J. E. Radigan will continue the meat and grocery business alone.

Ray S. Kinan, of Princeton, Ill., has opened a market to dispose of home dressed cattle, slaughtered in an abattoir recently built for him.

The market of Thomas Barlum & Son at Detroit, Mich., was damaged to the extent of \$800, on September 7. Cause unknown. The interior was badly wrecked.

C. W. Van Dresser has consolidated his meat market at Perry, N. Y., with the firm of Donlon & Gibney, proprietors of the Model Market, and the firm will hereafter be known as Donlon, Gibney & Van Dresser.

The butchers of Audubon, Ia., Messrs. Kraft, Zarew and Baker, are cutting prices and the figures they advertise are startling. Sirloins and porterhouse steaks sell for 9c., and other cuts for as little as 2c. per lb. As all the men are well to do there is no prospect of an immediate stop in the war.

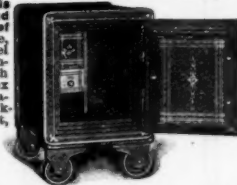
#### OBITUARY.

Krauth.—William Krauth, a well known butcher of Louisville, Ky., died on September 10 as a result of injuries received from a fall from a second story window of his home. Mr. Krauth was putting on some shutters and lost his balance. He was a young man of character and his demise is deeply regretted. He leaves a mother, seven brothers and three sisters.

Mutzig.—John F. Mutzig, one of the best-known butchers in Allegheny County, Pa., died suddenly September 7, at Cambridge Springs of heart disease. Mr. Mutzig went to the health resort two weeks ago. He was afflicted with a slight attack of rheumatism. At 7 in the evening while he was seated in a rocking chair at the cottage at which he was staying, he expired. Mr. Mutzig was born in Allegheny 33 years ago.

## \$11.95 FIREPROOF SAFE.

**\$11.95 buys this 300-pound fireproof safe, highest grade, heavy wrought steel continuous plate construction, fitted with genuine Yale triplex tumbler combination lock; best workmanship throughout, positively the equal of safes that sell at \$20.00 to \$25.00. Dimensions: outside, 21x14x16 1/2 inches; inside, 18x12x13 inches. Has one 24-inch cash box with fine lock; one 24-inch drawer; one 24x14-inch pigeonhole; one 12x14-inch book space. Just the safe for small merchants and offices.**



**\$23.95 BUYS THIS 475-POUND HIGHEST GRADE FIREPROOF SAFE (guaranteed). Equipped with genuine Yale triplex combination lock; finest construction throughout. Dimensions: Outside measure, 27 1/2 x 21 1/2 x 25 1/2 inches. Inside measure, 20 1/2 x 15 1/2 x 19 1/2 inches. Arrangement of cabinet work: One 24x14-inch iron cash box with high grade lock, with two flat keys; one 24x14-inch drawer with knob, two 24x14-inch pigeonholes; one 24x14-inch pigeonhole; one large book space, 14x20 1/2 inches; one small book space, 14x24 inches. A BIG BARGAIN FOR ANY STORE, OFFICE, FACTORY, SHOP OR HOTEL.**

We will letter your name or firm name in gold over door free of charge if requested. You can send us your order for either one of these safes with the understanding that we will return your money and pay freight charges both ways if you are not pleased or do not consider you have received a wonderful bargain and saved about one-half its price.

For large illustrations and descriptions of our complete line of safes, including our massive heavy wall single and double door safes at \$15.00 up to \$105.00, for detailed explanation of our method of fireproofing, heavy construction, how we make our safes heavier, stronger and better than others, how we can sell the highest grade safes it is possible to build for about one-half the prices all other dealers ask, for our great 30-day free trial offer, explanation of our binding guarantee, our money refund offer, for freight rates, for our liberal terms of shipment, write for our Free Safe Catalogue. Cut this ad. out and mail to us and the complete SAFE CATALOGUE and our WONDERFUL MONEY SAVING SAFE PROPOSITION WILL BE SENT BY RETURN MAIL. Address,

**SEARS, ROEBUCK & CO., Chicago, Ill.**

#### TRADING STAMPS IN SUNDAY SCHOOL.

A Philadelphia Sunday school has adopted the trading-stamp system, as witness the following rules governing the competition. Stamps will be given as follows:

One stamp for every cent given in Sunday school.

One stamp for punctual attendance at Sunday school.

One stamp for perfect lessons.

Twenty-five stamps for bringing a new scholar.

If he remains twenty-five more stamps will be given.

This book will be subject to 10 per cent. discount for every bad conduct mark received. N. B.—Be careful not to lose this book, as the stamps in it will not be duplicated.

When the book is filled or at end of year return and receive prize.—Philadelphia Record.

#### A BUTTER SMELL.

Bings—"Uncle Cy has changed his brand of smoking tobacco!"

Mrs. Bings—"Indeed! What do you know about it? You haven't seen Uncle Cyrus in three months!"

"This Aunt Mandy's butter?"

"Yes."

"Keep the cream on the pantry shelf, don't they?"

"Yes."

"Door's always open, isn't it?"

"Yes."

"Uncle Cy sits there smoking, Aunt Mandy rocks and sniffs her camphor bottle—don't they?"

"Yes."

"Well," taking a whiff at the butter, "can't you smell the whole darned family?"

